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11 October 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 461

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11 October 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 461

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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GROMYKO MEETS AFGHAN COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

OW230817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko discussed with the visiting Babrak Karmal regime's foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, today bilateral relations and certain international issues, according to a TASS report.

Dost is on a "short working visit" to the Soviet Union.

In his talks with Dost, Gromyko, making no mention of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, said that the Soviet Union "firmly support" the Karmal regime's plan for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

Diplomatic circles here believed they discussed problems concerning the coming U.N. General Assembly debate on Afghanistan.

S.M. Dost left here for Havana today, announced Radio Kabul.

TASS reported today that the Soviet Union will continue its support to the Phnom Penh puppet regime in its effort to seize the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations.

This was stated in a joint communique issued here at the end of a visit to the Soviet Union by the Phnom Penh regime's foreign minister, Hun Sen, September 18-21.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MORE SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW212037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, September 21 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas killed 38 Soviet-Karmal troops, captured 13 and destroyed or damaged several military vehicles during the first week of September, the agency Afghan Press reported today.

One Soviet officer and five soldiers were killed when guerrillas attacked a Soviet military post near the Soviet army headquarters in southern Kabul.

Another two clashes took place at Badam Bala and Qawi Qal'eh-ye in the Paghman Valley, 20 kilometers west of Kabul, killing five Karmal soldiers, destroying a jeep and damaging two armoured vehicles.

Three enemy soldiers were killed in a place 25 kilometers from Kabul along the highway leading to the Soviet Union. The enemy also lost eight lives and four vehicles in a bid to encircle the guerrillas.

In an attack on the military post of Towr Kham along Jalalabad-Peshawar highway on September 14, the guerrillas killed six Karmal soldiers and injured eight.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN FIGHTERS CAPTURE MILITARY POST

OW041154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, September 4 (XINHUA)--As many as 50 Soviet-Karmal troops were knocked out by a guerrilla contingent of 150 fighters during an attack on an important military post at Urgoon-Saroobi Road, Paktia Province of Afghanistan, on August 18, Pakistan newspaper "The Muslim" reported today.

Led by Gulbdin Hikmatyar, vice-president of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen, the guerrillas fought from morning till four in the afternoon when they finally captured the post.

On August 16, Gulbdin, who had studied the military situation in Pakitka, Pakia and Ghazni Provinces with local guerrilla commanders, ordered an attack on the Urgoon cantonment under tight guerrilla encirclement.

The following day when the Soviet occupation authorities learned that Gulbdin himself was on the front, they dispatched aircraft in dozens of sorties for indiscriminate bombing around Urgoon. The Soviet occupation troops met with strong guerrilla resistance and lost a helicopter gunship and four MiG fighters.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS KILL MORE SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS

OW030517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1417 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, September 2 (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance forces have killed scores of Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed a number of enemy tanks in their attacks launched in various provinces since mid-August.

Afghan Agency Press reported today that Afghan guerrillas wiped out six Karmal soldiers and destroyed an oil tanker in their attack on oil reservoirs of Gardez, capital of Paktia Province, on August 19. They also damaged several tanks and killed 20 of the intruding Soviet troops the following day.

On August 21, a clash took place between the guerrillas and the Karmal troops in which four Karmal troops were killed and 13 others injured. In another encounter the next day, a Karmal commander and six soldiers were killed while 12 others crossed over to the Mojahedin.

According to earlier AAP reports, the guerrillas of Farah Province launched on August 14 a rocket and handgrenade attack on an enemy convoy carrying arms and food supplies near subdivisional head-quarters of Bala Boluk. During the three-hour fighting, the guerrilla fighters destroyed two tanks and four trailers, killed 25 Soviet-Karmal troops and captured a lot of foodstuff.

The guerrilla forces have also stepped up their operations in Qandahar Province. In two different battles on August 18 and 19, a tank and an armoured vehicle were destroyed while eight Soviet-Karmal troops including two officers were killed.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT FORCES CONTROL WEST BEIRUT

OW021127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, September 1 (XINHUA)---Government forces have brought West Beirut under control following a two-day battle aimed at restoring peace to the region.

Only sporadic firing broke Beirut's relative calm this morning.

But the Druze militia in Aley mountain region resumed shelling Beirut this afternoon, mainly on the region where the Defense Ministry and the U.S. Embassy are located.

Beirut Radio quoted a military statement today that 42 soldiers were killed and 176 others wounded during the fighting against the Shi'ite Muslim militia. There were more than 50 civilian casualties.

In another development, President Amin al-Jumayyil today issued a written invitation to 11 Lebanese political leaders for a "positive dialogue" with his government.

But Druze leader Walid Junblatt rejected the president's invitation at a press conference today and declared a "state of war" to gain a major say in running the country.

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karam, a leader of the National Salvation Front, has also rejected Al-Jumayyil's invitation, the radio said.

Meanwhile, the French president's security adviser Grossouvre arrived here this afternoon to hold talks with President Al-Jumayyil. He is expected to work with U.S. Middle East Envoy Robert McFarlane to help feuding factions reach an agreement on national reconciliation.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SHAMIR TO SUCCEED BEGIN AS PRIME MINISTER

OW021443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)--Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was chosen by the ruling Herut Party today to succeed Prime Minister Menachem Begin as head of the party and the government, according to reports reaching here.

In a secret ballot by the Herut Central Committee, Shamir beat his only rival, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, by 436 votes to 302.

Shamir, one of Begin's oldest associates regarded as politically hawkish, immediately pledged to pursue Begin's policies, saying Israel must continue building Jewish settlements on the West Bank of Jordan.

He listed the peace treaty with Egypt, the order to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the invasion of Lebanon as the Begin government's greatest achievements.

Shamir said he would start consultations with coalition partners tomorrow on rebuilding the Likud-led administration.

He also listed among his immediate goals healing Israel's ailing economy, curing its social gap and encouraging mass immigration of Jews from around the world.

Begin announced his resignation last Sunday after six years as prime minister, but he agreed to delay submitting his resignation to buy his colleagues time to find a new leader and reform the present coalition.

Shamir has to win the approval of Israel's president before he can form a new government, but the approval is supposed to be easy.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOLVING PALESTINE PROBLEM

HK100658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 7

["Short" commentary: "It Is Necessary To Solve the Palestine Problem in an All-Round and Fair Way"]

[Text] The international conference on the Palestine issue, which was held by the United Nations, closed in Geneva on 7 September. Being the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO formally attended the conference. The conference passed a "Geneva Declaration on the Palestine Issue," indicating that the Palestine issue deeply concerns the world and that the Palestinian people's just cause has drawn wide sympathy and support from many countries in the world.

The key to achieving a stable Middle East with lasting peace is to solve the Palestine problem in a fair and thorough way. The crux of the Palestine problem is an anti-expansionist problem of the people of Palestine and Arab nations. It is also a problem of restoring the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. Over a long time Israel has occupied a large piece of Palestinian and Arab territories and has wantonly suppressed and slaughtered the Palestinians. In addition, it is speeding up its expansion of settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River in an attempt to make its military occupation legitimate and permanent. As Israel refuses to carry out relevant United Nations resolutions, insisting on its expansionist policy, it can only provoke strong indignation from people of all countries in the world. At this international conference, all representatives one after another condemned the Israeli act of aggression. They stressed that Israel must withdraw from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by it since 1967; must let the Palestinians exercise their inalienable national rights, including the rights to self-determination and to return their homeland and build an independent Palestinian country; and that the only legal representative of the Palestinian people--the PLO--has the right to attend as an equal of any party any conference or talks on solving Middle East problems. This reflects the solemn voice of the countries which uphold justice and the will of people. Any attempt to sacrifice the interests of Arab and Palestinian people is bound to be resolutely opposed by people of all nations.

The fact that the Israeli authorities are so arrogant about the Palestine problem is inseparable from the connivance and shielding of the United States. The United States not only provides military support to Israel by constantly supplying it with advanced weapons, but also shields it diplomatically. More than once it has vetoed the Security Council's draft resolutions condemning the Israeli act of aggression. At this international conference on the Palestine problem held by the United Nations, 138 countries attended. But the United States went so far as to refuse to attend. This has thus clearly shown that the United States will bear the unshirkable responsibility for the failure to solve earlier the Palestinian problem and the deterioration of the Middle East situation. Just as some representatives pointed out in their speeches, the fact that the United States refused to attend this conference indicates that it has adopted a negative attitude toward efforts to solve the Middle East problems peacefully.

The Chinese Government and Chinese people have always resolutely opposed the policy of aggression of the Israeli authorities and have firmly supported the just struggle of the Palestinians to restore their legitimate national rights. We firmly believe that the brave Palestinians will surely win their sacred national rights with their determined solidarity and struggle under the leadership of the PLO and the support of the countries and the people over the world that uphold justice.

CSO: 4005/4

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

HK080852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 83 p 6

[Commentary by reporters Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: "Partial Withdrawal of Israeli Troops and Escalation of Civil War in Lebanon"]

[Text] Disregarding the opposition of world opinion, the Israeli authorities "redeployed" their troops in Lebanon on the evening of 3 September by withdrawing the troops from Aley Province, the Shuf mountain, and the Israeli-occupied section of the Beirut-Damascus highway to the new "defensive line" of the Awali River, some 30 km south of Beirut.

Reportedly the "partial withdrawal" was scheduled to begin on 28 August, but was delayed for several days at the request of the U.S. special envoy McFarlane. Before the "partial withdrawal," the Israeli Defense Minister Arens went to the Shuf area to have an inspection and met Fairbanks, an assistant to the UAAS, special envoy. Arens said that Israel could no longer delay partial withdrawal of its troops.

People well remember that Israel adopted at its 20 July cabinet meeting a decision of "redeployment," that is, "partial withdrawal" of its troops. This decision has aroused strong reaction everywhere. The Lebanese Government opposed the withdrawal, arguing that it would result in a "de facto separation of Lebanon." It asked Israel to treat the partial withdrawal as a component part of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops and to announce a timetable for the complete withdrawal. But this was rejected by Israel. The U.S. Government opposed Israel's decision at first but accepted it later as a result of the Israeli authorities' insistence.

Great differences exist in Lebanon on the problem of who should control the vacated areas after the partial withdrawal of Israeli troops. The Lebanese Government wants to dispatch its troops there to restore the government's power and maintain public order. The Druze faction headed by Junblatt opposes the entry of government troops into mountain areas until a political agreement is reached, whereas the Christian militias stress that only by liberating the mountain area first can there be a peaceful settlement between all parties.

A "national salvation front" was established on 23 July, headed by Junblatt of the Progressive Socialist Party, former president Franjiah, and former Prime Minister Karami. They raised 10 demands for President Amin Jumayyil, including the abrogation of Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the dissolving of all armed forces, and the resignation of the Wazzan government. The Syrian Government openly expressed its resolute support for the "national salvation front" in Lebanon. Not long ago the Lebanese Government troops engaged in fierce artillery action with the Shiite troops in Beirut. Although Beirut is now under the control of Lebanese Government troops, artillery action between the Christian militias and the Druze militias has never ceased in the Shuf mountain. In recent days, Amin Jumayyil has repeatedly called on all parties to enter into dialogues and make joint efforts to reach a nationwide understanding, but the leaders of the "national salvation front" insisted that dialogues could be entered into only after their demands are met.

U.S. and French leaders have expressed their position of support for Amin Jumayyil's action in seeking a peaceful settlement in his country. Reportedly, the U.S. aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" is now cruising along the coast of Lebanon, and France has also dispatched an aircraft carrier to sail toward sea areas near Lebanon so as to strengthen the military presence of the multi-national troops in Lebanon.

People believe that the fact the Israeli authorities have failed to "cooperate" with the Lebanese Government troops as announced earlier, but suddenly announced the "partial withdrawal" of their troops in a situation in which all parties in Lebanon have failed to reach an agreement, indicates Israeli's predicament in Lebanon and its evil intention of evoking a civil war in Lebanon. Facts have shown that in the wake of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Shuf mountain area, Lebanon's Christian militias immediately ran into a complete armed conflict with the Muslim Druze militias in the area and both eastern and southern Beirut were shelled. Lebanon is facing the crisis of a large-scale civil war. It should be admitted that the serious situation is related to the premediated acts of the Israeli authorities.

CSO: 4005/4

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON LEBANESE SITUATION

HK131136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Do Not Sadden Friends and Gladden Enemies"]

[Text] Recently, after the Israeli troops pulled out of the Aley and Shouf mountains, the armed conflict between the Lebanese Government troops, the Christian militia, and the Muslim Druse militia has become increasingly heated. Because of foreign interference, the Lebanese situation has become graver and more complicated. This cannot but arouse the concern and uneasiness of the international community.

Over the past year, the armed invasion staged by Israel has brought grave disasters to the people of Lebanon, large numbers of innocent people have been brutally massacred, and thousands of people have lost their homes. Recently, in order to consolidate the fruits of its aggression, Israel has resorted to the conspiracy of "a partial withdrawal" and has built permanent constructions along the Awali line in a vain attempt to annex south Lebanon and to provoke a domestic conflict in Lebanon. Confronted with a grim situation, all the Lebanese forces should pay more attention to the overall situation than to continuing the domestic conflict. In this way, they will not sadden their friends and gladden their enemies.

In history, the Christian and Muslim sects of Lebanon have got on well with each other and jointly solved the country's major problems through consultations. Today, there is still the need to put an end to the dispute between them through consultations. This is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the people of Lebanon and helps Lebanon shake off foreign influence. In this way, the country can be truly unified.

The worsening Lebanese situation directly jeopardizes the stability and peace of the whole Middle east. At present, many countries are urging all the factions in Lebanon to reach an armistice immediately and to settle their disputes and differences. We sincerely hope that all the factions in Lebanon will respond to the call of the international community and make contributions to bringing about peace in Lebanon as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/4

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA COMMENTS ON FALL OF MENACHEM BEGIN

OW151914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 15 Sep 83

["Commentary: Begin's Downfall and War in Lebanon"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhengmin)--Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has fallen out of power. The launching of the aggressive war against Lebanon was his most remarkable "political achievement" during his six years of premiership. The war was also an important reason for his stepping down before the expiration of his second term of office.

To Israel, the war is "a victory in appearance and a defeat in reality," as an Israeli paper says.

Israel has not obtained all it wants in the war. The war instead has laid bare Israel's vicious attempt to realize its design of "grand Israel," a policy of expansion, thus putting Israel in a more isolated position in the world.

The war in Lebanon has cost Israel a lot both in manpower and materials. Israel's casualties in the war have reached about 4,000 and the direct and indirect war expenditures amounted to 4.5 to 5 billion U.S. dollars.

In the meantime, Israel's financial deficit, foreign debts and rate of inflation have all risen to alarmingly high levels.

The war has also intensified Israel's internal contradictions.

The Israeli people have time and again held demonstrations against aggression of Lebanon by the Begin government. They called for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and asked Begin to resign. Anti-war feelings among Israeli officers and soldiers are also growing.

An Israeli newspaper said, "The war in Lebanon disrupted the unity at home and gave rise to rebellions in the army."

The aggressive war against Lebanon has placed Israel in a very awkward predicament both at home and abroad. Under such circumstances, Begin's defence minister Ari'el Sharon was compelled to resign last February. The candidate nominated by Begin lost in the presidential election last March. And Begin himself felt he "cannot act any longer," and had to hand in his formal resignation.

CSO; 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT HITS U.S., ISRAEL AT GENEVA MEETING

OW021920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva, September 2 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), today strongly condemned Israeli aggression and expansion under U.S. support and stressed that the only basis for any solution to the Palestinian question is the restoration of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat made the statement in an address to the international conference on the question of Palestine here.

He denounced the United States for supporting Israel's acts of aggression militarily, economically and politically.

Commenting on the proposals concerning the solution to the question of Palestine, 'Arafat accused the United States of using its veto power to put aside some proposals. He said that the Fes plan is a plan "for the realization of peace based on justice on our land and in our region."

He emphasized that "the exercise by the people of Palestine of their right to return to their homeland self-determination and national independence is the only basis for any peace based on justice in the Middle East region." He expressed welcome to all peace initiatives based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

He hoped that now "it is time that Europe moves from verbal declarations to practical steps."

'Arafat expressed his conviction in the victory of the Palestinian people. "Our people do not fight just for fighting but they struggle for peace, peace based on justice," he said.

CSO: 4000/8.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FATAH FACTIONS RESUME TALKS 13 SEPTEMBER

OW140758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, September 13 (XINHUA)--The PLO Central Council delegation held talks here today with the Fatah opposition faction, notifying them of the Fatah Central Committee's reply to their demands.

The delegation arrived in Damascus last night to continue last month's effort to mediate the Syrian-PLO relations and iron out the differences among Fatah factions.

Entrusted by the PLO Central Council, the delegation had talks here from August 15 to 22 with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd Alhalim Khaddam, the two Fatah factions and other PLO organizations, which yielded initial results.

Chairman of the Palestine National Council, Khalid al-Fahum, said to the PLO popular front official weekly "Al-Hadaf" published here: "Upholding the unity of Fatah and PLO is our sole choice. The Palestinian people and the Palestine cause allow no further internal division."

The chairman said that through several months' meditation, ceasefire and suspense of fratricide among PLO's different factions have been realized, but to solve Fatah's internal division needs time and further efforts, and the Executive Committee and Central Council delegation will continue to work for it.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY RETURNS TO LEBANON

OW061445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, September 6 (XINHUA)--Lebanese Finance Minister 'Abil Hamiyyah yesterday again submitted his resignation to President Amin al-Jumayyil, reported Radio Lebanon.

Hamiyyah offered the resignation after consultations yesterday with Druze representatives on the country's latest fightings. Hamiyyah, the only Druze cabinet minister, has been appointed a member of a three-man committee to mediate between the conflicting parties in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, U.S. Special Envoy Robert McFarlane returned here last night from Washington and immediately met with the U.S. ambassador and Lebanese leaders. The U.S. and Saudi Arabia reportedly produced a three-point proposal: To effect a ceasefire, to form a government made of representatives of various factions to work out a national reconciliation plan and to send government troops and the multi-national contingent to the mountain areas.

The Lebanese Government decided yesterday to send president's adviser Ghassan Tueni to the United Nations to ask for the secretary general's help in solving the Lebanese crisis and effecting a pullout of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR NATIONAL DIALOGUE

OW010320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, August 31 (XINHUA)--President Amin al-Jumayyil today appealed for "national dialogue" with factional leaders in order to work out a solution that could save the war-ravaged Lebanon, Beirut Radio said.

Speaking at a special cabinet meeting running into the third successive day, al-Jumayyil invited the three leaders of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP)--Walid Junblatt, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami--and Moslem Shi'ite militia (AMAL) leader Nabih Berri to begin negotiations with his government.

Twenty days earlier, the president had made a similar call for a dialogue between the government and feuding political leaders when three cabinet ministers were kidnapped by the Druze militia.

In another development, government forces launched a military offensive to "restore public security" in West Beirut this morning.

Supported by armored cars, 2,000 troops advanced along two routes into the city to wipe out armed militiamen who had attacked the government forces in the past few days.

The radio quoted the military headquarters as declaring that a curfew would be imposed in regions where the army had taken action and that "extreme measures" would be adopted against those people who put up armed resistance.

By 6 p.m. today, the radio noted, the government troops had basically brought the West Beirut under control, facing only sporadic resistance.

In Aley and Metn mountain regions, local militia continued shelling East Beirut and the southern suburbs of the capital. The radio confirmed that artillery fortifications in the regions are under the control of Syrian forces.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISITS MOROCCO

Arrives 12 September

OW120734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, September 11 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived here today on the first leg of his seven-nation trip in North Africa and southern Europe.

The 11-day trip will take him to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria.

Bush told reporters upon his arrival that he "looks forward to continuing the exchange of views with his majesty (King Hassan II) that we began during his visits to the United States last year."

He said he is "particularly pleased" to visit Morocco at a time when "determined efforts are being made to expand regional cooperation and development."

He is expected to discuss with his counterparts issues such as Morocco-Algeria relations and situations in Lebanon and Chad.

Bush, the first U.S. leader to pay an official visit to Morocco in over 20 years, was welcomed at the airport by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prime Minister Maati Bouabid.

Concludes Visit 13 September

OW140356 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, September 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President George Bush concluded a 48-hour visit to Morocco and left Fes this afternoon for Algeria.

During the visit, he held talks with King Hassan II, Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and other government officials on the Middle East, the Western Sahara issue and international economic questions.

Before leaving, Bush said that the United States, like other international observers, shares the hope that an equitable solution to the Western Sahara

problem will be implemented in the very near future in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

On the situation in the Middle East, Bush said that without a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, including those of Israel, it was "very difficult to go forward with the fundamentals of the question, without which there will never be peace in the Middle East and that is the question of the Palestinians."

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY PERIOD

OW230821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Colombo, September 23 (XINHUA)--A motion to extend the state of emergency in this island country was passed by a vote of 125 for and none against in Parliament last night.

Prime Minister R. Premadasa said it is reasonable to extend the state of emergency because there were still threats to law and peace in several areas of the country. He pointed out that the government does not intend to maintain the state of emergency a single day longer than necessary.

The prime minister said that the government was able to control acts of violence during the recent disturbances and to restore order due to the emergency regulations.

He said that the government does not intend to continue the ban on political parties unless they pose a threat to peace in the country. But he said that he was compelled to emphasize that those who disseminate the seeds of communal discord and retard the economic growth of the country would not be tolerated.

Freedom Party member of Parliament Lakshman Jayakody said that his party agrees to the extension of the state of emergency with certain limitations. He said he feared the country would face problems in the future if measures were not taken now to completely control the violence.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT WELCOMES SOVIET SHARE IN MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

OW141237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, September 14 (XINHUA)--A senior Egyptian official has indicated Egypt would support Soviet participation in the settlement of the Middle East problem.

In an interview with the Paris-based "Koll [as received] al-'Arab" magazine published today, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said, "there will be no final solution to the Middle East problem without Soviet participation."

He said the Middle East crisis had become a cold war issue that could not be settled unless the two superpowers reached agreement. However, he made it clear that the Soviet role should be played later.

He also urged Arab countries to understand the reality of the international situation and to make positive response to U.S. President Reagan's Middle East initiative which, he said, was in the Arab interest.

On the Egyptian-Arab relations, Ghali said although formal diplomatic ties with most other Arab countries have not yet been resumed, Egypt has never stopped giving aid to these countries. He welcomed the recent improvements in the Egyptian-Arab relations.

CSO: 4000/8

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

DRUZE BOMBARD U.S. MARINES--Beirut, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--The Druze Moslem militia pounded U.S. Marines at Beirut Airport with heavy artillery fire this afternoon, putting them on a maximum state of alert. A Marine spokesman said that more than a dozen rounds of rockets or shells had landed within 200 meters of the Marines' airport headquarters 20 minutes after the start of the shelling. The bombardment is obviously a retaliatory action against gun blasts by a U.S. Navy frigate on the Druze Moslem militia positions Thursday. Earlier today two French warplanes streaked over Moslem artillery positions east of Beirut after a French soldier was wounded in shellfire. [Text] [OW100124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 10 Sep 83]

SYRIAN PM ON LEBANON-ISRAEL CONTACT--Damascus, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Kasm said it yesterday that Syria's rejection to the Lebanese-Israeli contact means rejection to any attempt aimed at subjugating the Lebanese people to Zionist plans, the local press reported today. He made the statement at a cabinet meeting which reviewed the current political situation in the region. Defense Minister Mustafa Talas stressed on the same occasion that Syria is ready to repel any aggression and to foil all hostile plans. Observers here believe that the minister's remarks are directed at the threats against Syria recently made by the U.S. which accuses Syria of inciting violence in Lebanon and warned that the U.S. had considerable military power in the region for any emergency. [Text] [OW131238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 13 Sep 83]

SYRIA TO 'RESIST AGGRESSION' BY U.S.--Damascus, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--A Syrian official spokesman said in a statement today that Syria was prepared to resist aggression by the United States, Radio Syria reported. The spokesman said that the massing of U.S. aircraft carriers and other military vessels off the Lebanese coast can't cow the Syrian people, on the contrary, it will make firmer their determination to combat aggression. He accused the U.S. and the Lebanese Government of preventing the Arab countries from making efforts to seek a ceasefire and national dialogue in Lebanon. He also accused the U.S. of intervening in Lebanese affairs. He pointed out that the United States is trying to intensify the already tense situation in Lebanon by both political and military means. [Text] [OW160551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 15 Sep 83]

PLO LEADER ACCUSES U.S. OF MASSACRE--Tunis, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat said here today that the U.S. should be held responsible for the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon last year. He said in a letter marking the first anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in two refugee camps in West Beirut that the U.S. should be held responsible for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June last year, which has brought about a grave situation in the region and threatened the future of the Arab nation. The Palestinians will unite with the Lebanese toward the goal of national unification of Lebanon, he said. The resignation of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin was due to the consistent fighting of the Palestinian people and Israel's set back in the Lebanese war, he said. [Text] [OW170955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 17 Sep 83]

U.S. WARSHIPS BOMBARD SYRIAN POSITIONS--Beirut, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--U.S. warships again pounded at Syrian and Palestinian artillery positions east of Beirut early this morning in retaliation for continued shelling of the U.S. ambassador's residence, a U.S. Marine spokesman said today. The navy bombardment followed fierce pounding on the Lebanese presidential palace, the Defence Ministry and U.S. ambassador's residence. Earlier yesterday, a Syrian military spokesman had warned that Syria would return fire for any attack on its positions. Meanwhile, Lebanese Government forces have engaged the Druze Muslim militia, Palestinian and Iranian armed troops in fierce fighting in Suq al-Gharb, Kayfun and southern suburbs of Beirut. Lebanese Air Force bombers also struck at the rivals' positions today and reportedly destroyed some artillery batteries. [Text] [LD182131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 18 Sep 83]

AFGHAN MIGS BOMB PAKISTAN VALLEY--Islamabad, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--Seven Soviet-made MiG-21s, flying from Afghanistan, bombed a Pakistani valley about 175 kilometers west of Islamabad this morning, killing one man and injuring another, official sources said. The MiGs swooped over Kurram Valley close to the Afghan border, and dropped eight bombs. Describing the violation of Pakistan's airspace and the bombing as "very serious," the sources said the Government of Pakistan is informing the United Nations secretary general of this "grave incident." [Text] [OW181636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 18 Sep 83]

CSO: 4000/8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF ASSIGNING GRADUATES DISCUSSED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 2, 13 Feb 83 pp 7-8

[Article by Gao Xuepei [7559 13313099]: "Sum Up Experiences and Adopt Measures to Effectively Improve the System of Assigning Graduates of Schools of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke with responsible persons of the State Planning Commission and pointed out: There is now on the one hand a shortage of scientific and technical personnel and on the other hand there is a serious problem of much waste through enforced idleness, study of useless things and the non-use of expertise. After conducting studies and making analyses we feel that there are imperfections in the method of assigning graduates of the schools of higher learning and that it is one of the main factors in this waste of human talent.

After the founding of the nation, we adopted the method of a nationally unified assignment system for graduates of schools of higher learning, eventually assigning over 3.7 million people. This was extremely important in guaranteeing fresh infusions of new blood into the cadre ranks and in suitably satisfying cadre needs in all areas and departments. A great many of these graduates have already become key elements on all battlefronts and are playing an ever greater role in developing affairs in China's construction of socialist modernization.

However, for a long time, the task of assigning graduates has been faced with some problems, problems which have consistently resisted our attempts to find good solutions. These problems primarily are: In the area of assignments, some units which are in need of personnel have been unable to obtain the necessary specialists while people they cannot use are sent to them year after year; some units are in desperate need of graduates from key colleges and institutes but are unable to obtain them, while other units which lack adequate production tasks have had an abundance of such graduates for many years and continue to receive the yearly allocation. Quite a number of graduates go through several levels of assignments only to find themselves in unsuitable

specialities where they cannot use what they studied. This results in serious waste, so that someone who studied zoology is used to train dogs and someone who studied political economics is used as an accountant and someone who studied electrical engineering is employed as an electrician. There are many other examples.

In the area of utilizing these people, some units do not inquire about professional specialities and make no distinction between levels of advanced and general training. They make no distinction between key schools and general schools and they do not distinguish long courses of study and short courses of study, all are given similar treatment as equals and the finest quality steel then cannot be placed at the edge of the blade. This is especially true for the professionals who were graduated from certain key institutes which are influential both domestically and internationally as they find it very difficult to be assigned to the most suitable units in which to exercise their specialities.

As for the rest of the students who were academically inferior, of poor morals or ideology, or unable to engage in normal work because of illness, the state year after year undertakes to assign duties for them. There also are no effective actions taken against those graduates who for no reason whatsoever refuse to accept their assignments. Although these people are in the minority, they nonetheless present a difficult problem to handle and they obstruct the smooth process of work assignments. If these are not properly handled they can influence the enthusiasm of students for study and even influence orderly teaching and social stability in the schools.

There of course are many reasons why the above conditions developed. The paths of making working assignments for graduates are not free and open, primarily because of the many intermediate links, many levels and minor offices. For example, in the assignment process there is no direct contact between the "product" and the "consumer" and the units which train people do not communicate with the units that employ people. The units which employ people are most knowledgeable about the needs in professional human talent but they are not permitted to directly seek people from the universities. The schools are the most familiar with the students' professional specialities and areas of application but they do not have the authority to directly assign people to the units which actually could use them. All of these intermediary concerned departments are either somewhat or extremely ignorant of the graduates' professional capabilities and professional specialities as well as employment requirements in the units which hire people so that when they plan the assignments they cannot avoid doing so blindly and it is difficult if not impossible to suit actual needs. At the same time, the phenomenon of unit leaders who belittle and slight intellectuals is quite severe. They

are not fond of human talent and when they need to hire someone they always do it in a careless manner, and some of them do not understand professional work and believe that a task and a profession need only be marginally related and they sometimes "randomly fill in the marriage certificate," thus adding to the pressures and the waste in the hiring of graduates. Moreover, in some departments, where there are serious conditions of a cadre departmental ownership system or even of unit ownership or selfish departmentalism, as soon as an unsuitable assignment becomes an accomplished fact it is very difficult to make a horizontal transfer, and even within the same system a transfer wastes a lot of time and effort.

In addition, because of a lack of foresightedness on the past of education departments or institutes of higher learning, sometimes because the right departments are not established or because the plan of training is not complete, there are serious problems of graduates not being able to use what they have learned or to apply their strengths.

In order to respond to the greatest possible extent to our country's needs in the construction of socialist modernization, to develop to the greatest extent the professional capabilities of the graduates and to stimulate to the greatest extent the enthusiasm of the schools of higher learning to properly handle professional education and of the students to properly study the professions, in our consideration of the assignment methods for graduates of schools of higher learning there is a need to proceed from a foundation of summing up our experiences in selecting realistic and effective actions in carrying out positive and stable reforms. One action is to unite the three factors of student recruitment, training and assignment for overall consideration and make logical arrangements to increase the precision of planning the training of human talent and realistically formulate a student recruitment plan according to social needs. For example, with permission from the state, the schools can sign a "contract" to train human talent for the unit which will employ the people and then engage in directional recruitment of students, directional training and assignment. In order to exhaust all possibilities in satisfying the needs of border areas for professional human talent, under the premise of guaranteeing student quality, we can make suitable increases in the number of students recruited from border provinces and areas. We can also use the method of taking students recruited from the interior and providing them with training directed toward the border provinces and border autonomous regions. However, no matter which methods are selected, all must follow the state regulations for recruiting students and all examinees must participate in the state unified student recruitment examinations, and all individual plans for recruiting students must be brought into line with the state overall plan for training human talent.

The second action is to use meetings between the "product" and the "consumer" and the method of higher and lower integration in formulating a graduate assignment plan. In general, this gives consideration to the following steps: 1. The schools will provide society with advance propaganda to introduce for each profession the predicted number of graduates and the content of the profession they have learned, their training goals and the applicable areas of work to enable the units which hire people to understand the conditions under which the schools train people. 2. The units which hire people will utilize the information provided by the schools regarding the situations of the graduates in unifying the actual needs of their units and directly providing the schools with the number of graduates needed, and they will furthermore state their plans for utilizing them. 3. The schools will act in accordance with the requirements of the guiding documents from the state in giving consideration to the needs of all units from each profession hiring people, in integrating the actual conditions of the graduates and in making preliminary suggestions for assignments and reporting them to the concerned departments of the state to arrive at an overall balance and submit it to the State Council for examination and approval. 4. The schools will follow the state assignment plan in strengthening links with the units that hire people by jointly discussing, determining and putting into action a concrete plan for making assignments. They moreover will make announcements to the graduates and allow them to fill out forms indicating their desires and then use the principle of making assignments according to superiority and taking into consideration the needs of all concerned to logically determine a graduate assignment list and send the graduates out after obtaining the approval of the local department.

We believe that in carrying out under the guidance of the state plan the assignment method of having the "product" and the "consumer" meet directly the greatest advantage is that the assignment planning and the assignment tasks will be taken from a minority of comrades in the central government and local area concerned departments and given to a great number of people in the schools and in the units which hire people. They understand the conditions, are familiar with the professions and understand the specialities, so they definitely will be an improvement over the present situation. This will not only be more satisfactory for social needs, give full play to the graduates' professional strengths, and motivate the students to study, it moreover can stimulate the schools to be competitive. At the same time, the schools will come to understand social needs and can adjust their specialities to be more suitable to the requirements of the units which hire people, and they can gradually decrease the oversupply in certain professions and promote those professions which are in short supply. The training can "suit consumer needs," assignments can be made according to talent so that persons can fully

utilize their talents and apply their strengths, thus meeting all needs. In this way the investment of the state in knowledge will obtain the highest possible results and this will be beneficial in promoting the development of schools of higher learning in a healthy direction.

The third action is to encourage graduates to work in the border areas. Students who are assigned to Tibet and other border areas can receive suitably higher wages and compensation and they will have a fixed period rotation system. During their period of work they can go in groups to the interior for advanced training in order to improve their professional and technological level. After completing the period of work, the labor and personnel department of their original residence or that of their wife is responsible for arranging suitable work. As for those who volunteer to remain working in the border areas, their wages and compensation can be raised one or two grades to provide a material stimulus. As for those who upon graduation because of illness cannot withstand normal duties or those who have bad morals or ideology or who have poor academic standards, the state is not responsible for assigning work. Just like the youth awaiting employment, they can go through social employment channels to make suitable arrangements.

The above-mentioned reforms to the method of assignments for graduates consists of views which are not yet fully developed and the suggested actions are incomplete and require further discussion by everyone. It is also possible to select a number of schools to conduct experiments and later expand the project.

11582
CS0: 4005/1087

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERATURE SHOULD BOLDLY REFLECT THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF REFORM

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Chen Ziren [7115 5261 0088]: "Literature Should Boldly Reflect the Great Struggle of Reform"]

[Text] At present, orderly reform is being carried out by the leadership in all trades and professions. During the great struggle, a very complicated situation has emerged, the contradictory struggle between the party's correct line and the wrong thinking of "left" and "right," between the innovative and conservative, and between the healthy and the evil spirits. Literature, as a product of social life reflected in the writer's mind, requires a vast number of writers to reflect with creative practice. What makes people happy is that many writers, justifying the great trust of the age and expectation of the people, have created many excellent works which reflect the actual contradiction. However, when we carefully examine recent literary works, besides being happy, we cannot help but notice that there are still many works which lack the feeling of the age. For instance, some writers who follow the same old disastrous road of the theory of no conflict are fond of writing about the wind, flowers, snow and the moon, and rural scenery. Some writers have changed the direction from reflecting reality to describing the ancients, and throw their energy into searching for the interests, hobbies, and anecdotes of the ancients. Some writers have changed their styles of writing from society to family, and concentrate on the expressions of life between husband and wife, such as marital disputes or expressions of endearment, which are common sights. Some writers, although reflecting the actual contradiction, are only satisfied with the expression of the contradiction between the advanced and the more advanced, between the little and great brightness. They would not dare to positively reveal the sharp actual contradiction, nor do they dare to touch the dark side of life or reflect the contradictory struggle in reform, etc. In the history of literature, there have been many works which dodged the social contradiction, but none of them were those works which really had great influence. On the contrary, those literary works which have been read through the ages and which have shaken millions of hearts, without a single exception, all profoundly reflected the contradictions of the society. Not to mention the ancient ones, just read those literary works in recent years which have influence in our country, such as "A Teacher in Charge of a Class," "The Record of Factory

Director Qiao on His Job," "Thirty Million," "The Garland at the Foot of the Mountain," etc., one of the important reasons that they are praised highly by the readers is that they boldly reflect the actual contradiction, and provide the strength of enlightenment and thinking, as well as the power to reform the reality.

Socialist literature is a part of the cause of socialism. It must adhere to the principle of serving the people and socialism. If a writer ignores or dodges the present struggle, the resistance against the line, principle and policy of the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the wrong thinkings of "left" or right," and the various unhealthy trends and evil practices which have corroded the party and socialist organs, then, how could literature declare that it is serving people and society better? Yes, in literary work, we must adhere to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom, and each writer, according to his own condition, can decide what and how to write; and he can also select his own theme, form, style and method for his work. Don't forget, however, that we are, after all, living in today's world when the people of the whole nation are marching toward socialist modernization; and each writer is not an onlooker of real life, but a participant of the struggle of actual contradiction. The masses have the right to demand of the writers, and the writers themselves also have the responsibility to bring forth and to answer certain questions about life with a special form of literature. Every writer who has a sense of historical mission and social responsibility must think about this point.

We don't oppose those literary works which describe wind, flowers, snow and moon, or endearment. These themes, however, also cannot be separated from the social life of certain ages and exist in isolation. When the writer describes these themes, he must use the entire social life as background and from it reveal a certain social significance. But the fact makes people disappointed. No one could understand the literary works of one or two writers in our province which describe rural life, whether it be before or after the liberation, or whether it be in the Ching Dynasty or in the Republic. This kind of literary work which lacks a sense of age will lead the readers to their own little world of separation from the age and reality, and will cause them paralysis or dissolve the fighting will.

To avoid the actual contradiction is a problem of writing to which it is worth paying attention. The reasons for its appearance are: the writer's life experience, theoretical level, artistic accomplishment, and other aspects. But, in view of the present condition, there is one cause to which it is worthwhile for us to pay special attention. That is, some writers lack the courage to face reality and life. In the past, due to the mistake of the extreme "left," many writers because of their reflecting the actual contradiction and revealing the dark side of the life, suffered a lot. Therefore, some writers learned a lesson from this negative aspect and tried to avoid the actual contradiction in order to seek a sense of security. And they were so worried about reflecting the actual contradiction that they deliberately avoided it.

Besides, some comrades could not distinguish the difference between the two types of contradiction; and they regarded some literary works which boldly reflected the actual contradiction, especially those which revealed the darkness of life and the struggle between the reform and antireform, the unhealthy tendency of some leading cadres, as literary works which expressed bourgeoisie liberalization. As a result, it caused literary work to be closed to the theory of nonconflict.

Thus it can be seen that in order to overcome the tendency of writing which avoids the actual contradiction, first we must resist and criticize bourgeoisie liberalization, and at the same time continue to eliminate the remains of the wrong thinking of "left"-leaning, to enhance the study of artistic rules, and to remove the obstacles to reflecting the actual contradiction in literature. Next, as a writer, he must continue to plunge into the thick of life, to go into the whirlpool of struggle of the actual contradiction, to intensify the study, to raise vigorously the level of the theory of Marxism and artistic accomplishment, to distinguish clearly between bourgeoisie liberalization and reflection of the actual contradiction, and revealing the darkness of life, to increase the sense of historical mission as well as social responsibility, and to dare to face and to confront life. Not only can he discover the truth, but he is also able to uphold the truth.

12266

CSO: 4005/889

SOUTHWEST REGION

LEADING CADRES OF CHENGDU ARMY UNIT STUDY DENG'S WORKS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Leading Cadres of Chengdu Unit Earnestly Study 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] In the 3 days from 2 to 4 July, the leading cadres of the PLA unit in Chengdu earnestly studied the newly published "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," intensified their comprehension of the party's lines, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, and enhanced their consciousness in maintaining unity with the Central Committee in ideology and politics.

The comrades participating in the study felt that the "Selected Works" touched their hearts. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's shining works at the great historical turning point possess not only a tremendous historical significance in the series of momentous issues, such as party building, army building and national construction, and in upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, but also an enormous guidance value. Recalling the extraordinary times since 1975, the comrades pointed out that "Selected Works" were not easily achieved, but born in the struggle against Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique and the incorrect "leftwing" and rightwing ideologies of every description. In charge of the work of the central government in 1975, Comrade Deng Xiaoping vigorously rectified all items of work, promoted the development of the national economy, and waged a fierce struggle against the "gang of four." His historical merits can never be obliterated. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the "two whatevers" and new and old personality cults still fettered the mind. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the "two whatevers" were incompatible with Marxism, proposed a complete and accurate understanding of Mao Zedong Thought and supported the discussion of practice as the only criterion of truth. He followed it by proposing the slogan of emancipating the mind, seeking the truth from the facts and uniting as one and looking forward. By so doing, he affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and role while rectifying the mistakes in his late years, criticized the "leftwing" and rightwing tendencies on the

issue, educated the entire party, rectified the ideological line and unified the thinking of the party. Pinpointing at the actual conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocated redressing the unjust, false and wrong cases and implementing the party's policies, urged adherence to the four basic principles, and reinforced and improved the party's leadership, while launching reforms of all kinds, activating the fervor of all quarters, promoting the rapid development of the national economy and continuously opening the path to build a Chinese-model socialism.

The comrades also focused on studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works on military affairs. They unanimously felt that, since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission, the army has made a great improvement. His series of instructions and decisions to reorganize the army, elevate education and training to a strategic position, improve weaponry, train suitable personnel, bring closer the relations of the army with the government and with the people, strengthen political work and make the cadres revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional are outstanding contributions to the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our army.

6080

CSO: 4005/1114

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHENGDU MUNICIPALITY, WENJIANG PREFECTURE MERGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Chengdu Municipality and Wenjiang Prefecture Merged; Carrying Out the System of Municipality Leading the County, Playing the Role of Key City"]

[Text] This newspaper's reporter learned on 14 May from the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee and the general office of the Chengdu Municipal Committee that the State Council has ratified the merger of Chengdu Municipality and Wenjiang Prefecture, and there will be carried out the system of a municipality leading the county.

The provincial committee recently ratified the new leading group of the Chengdu Municipal Committee: Wu Xihai [0702 1585 3189], member of the standing committee of the provincial committee, as secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and Hu Maozhou [5170 2021 3166], Gao Weilong [7559 2607 7893], and Gong Dulun [7895 6236 4858] as the deputy secretaries. There are altogether 15 members of the standing committee of the municipal party committee. After adjustment, as compared with those of the past, the number of persons in the leading group is reduced, the average age is lower, and the cultural level is higher.

After Chengdu Municipality and Wenjiang have merged, that entity will fully play the key city role, and has great significance in regard to solving the problems of unity between urban and rural areas, between central and local authorities, among agriculture, industry, and commerce, in the area of overall planning, unified arrangement for the production and construction for the town and country, and for promoting speedy development of industrial and agricultural productions.

Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893], chairman of the provincial party advisory committee; Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and other leading comrades attended the merger meetings of the Chengdu Municipality and Wenjiang Prefecture, and delivered speeches.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY ORGANS MUST IMPROVE LEADERSHIP STYLE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 1

[Article: "A County of Sichuan Province Conscientiously Improves Its Styles of Leadership Among County Level Organs; Adopting Strong Measures, Making Thorough Investigation and Study, Various Departments Carrying Out Decrees and Bans, Efficiency Steadily Being Raised"]

[Text] The Xichang County Party Committee vigorously promotes the change of the styles of work of the organs; various departments work resolutely and their efficiency has been raised.

In the past, the organs of this county showed that "bans did not stop (crimes), decrees were not carried out, orders were ineffective, and work has not been done." Last October, the county party committee, in the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress, put forward a demand that "orders be effective, work be done, bans put a stop [to crimes], and decrees be carried out." It also made some concrete stipulations, and a new atmosphere has emerged in work. For instance, it has checked an unhealthy tendency of the cadres in the past to build houses on cultivated land. The higher authorities had banned such behavior in explicit terms long ago, but in the past they had never been able to stop it. Last November, the county party committee and government reiterated the bans of the higher authorities; moreover, they took 40 persons to form a working group, and went down to various areas, communes, and organ units. On the basis of conscientious investigation and study, and after working for 4 months, at present, in the whole county, they have checked the unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately taking cultivated land for building houses, and have recovered about 1,000 mu which had been indiscriminately seized. The cadres and masses generally reflect and say: "Only when the leading organ works vigorously and speedily, and works conscientiously and responsibly, can they then truly receive the support of the masses. The county party committee regularly supervised the styles of the organs, and commended and criticized promptly. In the middle of February, Xinning District, because the wheat was partly diseased, asked for a pesticide; the county party committee instructed the Department of Supply and Marketing to handle this matter. On the very same day, the Department of Supply and Marketing made a suggestion, the next day the pesticide was delivered and the disease was eliminated in time. In regard to this matter, at county cadres meeting the county party committee had praised the style of conscientiousness

and vigor, and had criticized those units which shifted responsibility onto others and were dilatory in doing things. Thus, it has promoted a change of style in the organs. The leaders and the cadres of the organs of this county also considered thorough investigation and study as the style for improving leadership and as a measure for raising efficiency; and one after another went to the front lines to discover and to solve problems. Recently, Tian Xingcheng [3944 5281 2052], the secretary of the county party committee; Zhu Deming [4281 1795 2494], the deputy secretary of the county party committee, and other leading comrades went to the villages where the Yi nationality people live for an investigation, and discovered that the clan activities, feudal superstition, mercenary marriage, etc. were comparatively serious. On the one hand, they mobilized a vast number of cadres of Yi nationality people, members of the Communist Party, and members of the Communist Youth League to do the work of convincing and education; on the other hand, they discussed with the personnel concerned the adoption of concrete measures, and the problems were solved quickly and the spring plowing was vigorously expedited.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

THREE ARTICLES ON IMPROVING COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

Langzhong County Party Committee

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 3

[Article: "The Langzhong County Party Committee Improved the Style of Work of the Leadership in Earnest, Not Just Issuing Orders and Remaining on the Surface, but Going Deeply Into the Grassroot Units and Personally Paying Special Attention to Typical Cases"]

[Text] A leading member of the Langzhong County Party Committee, during the reform, took the lead in improving the style of work of leadership, went deep into the front lines for investigation and study, and personally concentrated on work at selected units, tried to seek experience, and ensured that the work of reform on all fronts of the whole county was developing healthily.

Early this year, the Langzhong County Party Committee confronted a new situation of reform, and after repeated study and discussion, decided to achieve 10 "dos" and 10 "don'ts": 1) should have an objective view and avoid a subjective view; 2) should have an overall view and avoid a lopsided view; 3) should have a thorough view and avoid a superficial view; 4) should have a flexible view and avoid a single or arbitrary view; 5) should have a concrete view and avoid an abstract view; 6) should have a comparative view and avoid considering oneself in the right; 7) should have a view over one's mind again and again and avoid impatience; 8) should have a dialectical view and avoid the view of metaphysics; 9) should have a developing view and avoid an unalterable view; 10) should have a mass view and avoid personal running of the whole show. In order to control the first-hand material in the reform, the county party committee organized 11 investigating groups which were led by Li Shenkuan [2621 1957 1401], secretary of the county party committee; Chang Sijiu [1603 1835 0046], Sun Fuchuan [1327 4395 0278], Tan Chengyue [6223 2110 6460], Guo Liquan [6753 2980 2938], deputy secretaries of the county party committee, and other comrades. They went down to different villages, to industry and communications, finance and trade, and other organizations to make on-the-spot investigations, to heed opinions from different quarters, and specifically to guide them in reform. Li Shenkuan, secretary of the county party committee, after thorough and careful investigation and study, discovered that some systems of production responsibility of communes, units, and forestry were imperfect; they were still accustomed to doing the "three unified," i.e., unified growing of seedlings, unified transplanting and unified

management; as a result, even though they planted trees and did afforestation work, the hillsides were still bare. In order to change the situation of this "mess together" for planting trees and afforestation, he concentrated on work at the seventh brigade of the seven brigades in Heqi Commune, and helped to develop specialized households of afforestation and nursery, and key households; moreover, he made the final decision on the spot, solved the problems of shortness of funds, fertilizer, seeds, skills, etc. of the specialized and key families, and aroused the enthusiasm of the specialized and key families in afforestation and nursery; immediately there were three families of the members of the commune which undertook the assignment of 1 mu of land as a nursery. In order to spread the experience throughout the county, Comrade Li Shenkuan held a meeting there right on the spot, and organized the cadres of communes of the whole county to visit, which promoted work in all areas by drawing upon experience gained at key points and the specified households, and the key household for growing seedlings quickly developed to about 4,000 households, and the contract responsibility system for joint production of forestry was further improved.

The reform of the system of supply, marketing and trade of the whole county was not able to change for a long time. Chang Sijiu, deputy secretary of the county party committee in charge of the work of trade, supply and marketing led a working team to department stores, cigarette and wine companies, hardware stores, food companies, supply and marketing cooperatives, grain distribution stations, and other units to conduct tests, to promote the contract responsibility system of management, and signed the contracts; moreover, he determined 10 forms of contract, and requested all units to select themselves proceeding from actual conditions. After these units managed the contract responsibility system, enterprise outlook, quality of service, selling, and profit all have shown distinct improvement. After their experience in the trade, supply and marketing system was spread, a new situation of reform was quickly opened.

Hanyuan County Party Committee

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Actively Initiate a New Situation for the Work of Organization; the Hanyuan County Party Committee and the County Government Organs Carry Out the System of Personal Responsibility"]

[Text] The Hanyuan County Party Committee and County Government in order to initiate a new situation for the work of organization, and to overcome the working malpractice of "doing a good job or bad just the same," has established a system of personal responsibility, and aroused worker enthusiasm and creativeness, and raised the efficiency of organization work. The county party committee and the organs of the county government, in carrying out the system of personal responsibility, first changed the original fixed thrift award into a floating bonus. The department is considered to be a unit. Each season, based on the individual's rate of attendance, the amount and quality of accomplishing his mission, his working attitude, and the condition of observing discipline, decide on awards once. The money awards are divided into

first, second, and third classes. At the same time, they insist on the system of checking work attendance. The "workers attendance form" is jointly tabulated by the county party committee and the office of the county government; and they choose comrades whose work does not entail very great mobility to fill the form everyday. The leaders regularly organize and check them up; and this form is considered one of the important bases for season awards. Each worker is also issued a copy of a working diary in order to record briefly the condition of the work of that day. The leaders of the department will check them once a month; if necessary, they will be checked on the spot by the office of the county government. Each department, based on its own actual situation, organizes the workers, and discusses and makes clear to them the scope of their duties, mission, as well as the requirement of quality of work. Besides, it should be clearly stipulated about the conditions under which workers will be granted or deprived of rewards or will not be granted or deprived of awards, so that there will be rules to follow. The establishment of the system of personal responsibility has greatly inspired the workers of the organs. They say that in this way it will be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments; that it will encourage them to work hard and punish those who are slack in work; and that it will not "treat those who do well and those who do poorly the same" any more.

Wushan County Measures

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Wushan County To Offer Liberal Wages and Benefits for Cadres Working in Remote Border and Cold Mountain Areas"]

[Text] The Wushan County Party Committee recently made a decision to offer those cadres who are working in remote border and cold mountain areas with liberal wages and benefits, and to encourage cadres to work in remote border and mountain areas.

Wushan is located in the Wu Gorge mountain area. Within the boundaries, there are steep cliffs of 8,000 feet, a chain of mountains, peaks rising one higher than another, and gullies in length and breadth. Communication is inconvenient. Of the more than 830,000 mu of cultivated land in the whole county, there are only 80,000 mu of paddy field, and nonirrigated farmland occupies more than 80 percent. The main products in this area are maize, sweet potato and other food grains. In the past, those cadres who worked in the remote border and extremely cold mountain area, because of the high mountains where rice was not produced, very seldom ate rice after they worked hard for a whole year. Those cadres who worked in the city were able to eat about 60 percent rice as the portion of the rationed grain per month. In order to reduce the difference between the town and the country, and to encourage cadres to go to the remote border and cold mountain areas to work, the county party committee decided to give to each district-level unit which was working in the remote border and cold mountain areas 25 commune cadres. And each month they were given an extra allowance for living expenses by local financial or enterprise units. At the same time, they were supplied about 60 percent of their rationed grain in rice at the state price. The masses unanimously reflected that "this decision was well made!"

SOUTHWEST REGION

RENSHOU COUNTY CADRES YOUNGER IN AGE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by Wen Xianshu [2429 6343 2579]: "Cadres of the Production Teams of a Sichuan County Are Becoming Younger in Age; Each Production Team Is Provided Only One Leader, and Average Age Is 32"]

[Text] In the adjustment of the cadres of the production team in Renshou County, not only is each team provided one leader, but the requirements for the age and cultural level for the leader have also been set up. As a result of the adjustment, the number of cadres of the production teams of the whole county has been reduced by more than half, the subsidy (allowance) for the cadres of the teams has been reduced from an average of 1.27 yuan per person to 0.56 yuan, the average age of the production team leaders is lowered from 40 to 32, and leaders with a cultural level above junior high school have been raised from 23 to 58 percent. Not only has it reduced the number of cadres on the team, but it has also reduced the burden of the peasants and raised the quality of the cadres. The Renshou rural area is generally run under a system of family joint production responsibility contracts. In order to meet the new situation which mainly relies on household management and the urgent demands that peasants learn and use science, the county party committee, after study, has requested that each production team of the county be provided only one leader, one whose cultural level must be above or equivalent to junior high school, and who must be under 40 years of age. The organs of the various levels of the party in the rural area of the whole county have repeatedly carried out ideological education and solved the problem of understanding. Moreover, they have explained to the masses the requirements for the leader of the production team. After deliberation on the subject, the leader of the production team is elected by the members of the commune. Due to the carefulness of the work, the age and cultural level of production team leaders have been changed after the adjustment. The average age of production team leaders in the Hejia area is only 27; and leaders who have a cultural level above junior high school account for 79.2 percent. Production team leaders in Longma area who have a cultural level above junior high school have been raised from 9.1 to 48.7 percent.

During the adjustment of the work of the team cadres, the organs of the various levels of the party in the rural area of the whole county fully affirmed the merits of those comrades who were no longer serving as team cadres, and they

were encouraged to earnestly support the work of the leaders of the new teams. The party committee of the Mingyang Commune also had heart-to-heart talks with each one of them and listened to their opinions. The party committees of the prefecture and commune have trained the newly elected production team leaders, and organized them to study the Central Committee of the party Document No 1 for 1983, to understand clearly the mission of the new age, the scope of their duty, and how to be a good production leader, etc. This group of cadres is working enthusiastically, conscientiously, and full of vigor and vitality.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

DAYI COUNTY REFORMS CADRE RECRUITING SYSTEM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan County Changes Its Recruiting System for Cadres; Dayi County's Commune Cadres Are Carrying Out the Recruiting System; It Has Made Encouraging Progress in the Process of Reforming the System of Cadres"]

[Text] Dayi County has reformed its system of cadres and personnel from the actual situation of the cadre ranks of the county. Since the latter half of last year, it began to carry out a system of recruiting for cadres in the communes. In the 30 communes of the entire county, it has recruited 211 cadres. The overwhelming majority of these recruited cadres are good in ideology, youthful, eager and willing to learn. They are the backbone of the rural area in the works of science, technology, and other aspects.

After this county carried out the recruiting system for the commune cadres, it has made a preliminary change from the phenomenon of the "iron rice bowl" and "eating from the common pot" which existed for long periods in the past; and it has made encouraging progress in the process of reforming the system of cadres. It has changed the structure of the ranks of cadres at the basic level, and strengthened the leading body of the commune. Among these recruited cadres, 9 held the post of deputy secretary of the commune party committee, and 38 were commune cadres. In some communes, in the past, because of transfer or retirement, there were not enough cadres and the groups did not do their best. By means of recruiting, the leading body and the cadres have been strengthened. It has further implemented the principle of distribution on the basis of work, and kindled the enthusiasm of vast numbers of cadres for work. By recruiting, a group of talented persons has been discovered, which not only provides a reserve force for the cadre contingent, but also exerts a far-reaching influence in the education and encouragement of the mass of youth to remain contentedly in the rural areas. It will also encourage them to study on their own, to become useful, and to dedicate their energy for the construction of new rural areas.

The practical methods which Dayi County used for recruiting cadres for communes are: 1) institute a recruiting contract system. The recruited cadres all carry out the contract system, and they are not listed in the rolls of the state administration and do not receive commodity grains subsidies; 2) recruit by selecting the excellent ones. The recruited cadres are semiengaged in

production, professional personnel, business managers, cadres at the basic level, and outstanding members of the commune; 3) recruited time limit. The probation period for the recruited cadres is 1 year. When the time expires, if he is qualified he will be assigned a formal contract. The time limit for an official engagement is 3 years. After it expires, he will be able to work if he is needed and if his performance is good. After it expires, if he himself resigns or the work does not need him, or he is not qualified, he will not be asked to sign another contract; 4) the recruited cadres will be paid partly in kind and partly in cash, plus the provisional wage; 5) practice job subsidy; 6) remuneration when dismissed on the expiration of the contract. Those who have worked less than 10 years, will be paid 1 month's wage for each year worked. Those who have worked more than 10 years will be paid for 1 1/2 month's wage for each year.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CADRE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM MUST BE IMPROVED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Requests That the Assignment System of Cadres Be Improved and Be More Flexible"]

[Text] The organization department of the provincial party committee and the provincial labor office in early May issued a notice "concerning the need for the assignment system of cadres to be improved and be more flexible." It demands that organs and personnel departments everywhere actively reform the assignment system of cadres and be flexible in the assignment of their work.

The notice says that the general policy and principles for reforming the assignment system of cadres is that it must start from the needs of socialist modernization construction, and be carried out mainly in a planned way. At the same time, it must open up various channels, seek out talented personnel, and urge their rational deployment, and be flexible in assignment of their work. For this reason, we must open up diversified channels to urge the rational deployment of qualified personnel.

First, to recruit cadres. Any personnel in a specific field and technique who are badly needed for the local area, local unit production, science and technology, education and other work, after they are approved by the higher level of the department responsible for the work, can be recruited within certain limits; they can either be recommended by the organization or publicly recruited. A person being recruited for the professional and technical cadres, after fulfilling the prerequisite of conscientiously having done his own job well, and having been approved by his own unit organization, may go to the unit which needs personnel for part-time jobs, teaching, in addition to one's main occupation, or to undertake scientific and technological work, designing, technical counsel, technical service, technical contract and other projects, to engage in scientific and technological work after workhours and make greater contributions for society.

Second, to borrow cadres. In order to meet a crying need for production, scientific and technological work, a unit which is short of professional and technical cadres can borrow from a unit which has more than is needed of vocational and technical cadres. During the period of borrowing, the unit which borrows

is responsible for wages, bonus, benefits, etc. After the period of borrowing expires, they will return to their original units to work.

Third, support of rotating at regular intervals. The method of rotating support at regular intervals is applicable for the urban area to support the rural area, the inland area to support the outlying districts; it is also applicable to the mutual support between one enterprise and another, especially for the old enterprise to support the newly established or expanded enterprises, and the enterprises with ownership by the whole people to support the enterprises of collective ownership. Multiple ad-hoc support projects should first be reported to the managing department of the higher authorities for approval, and it should be carried out in an organized and planned way. The occasional, singleton projects can be directly handled through consultation by the supporting areas and units.

Fourth, extensively search for qualified personnel. At present, there are many workers who are graduates from television college, workers evening college, and technical secondary school students, as well as some personnel who study on their own and become useful. They have certain professional and technical knowledge, and have undergone practical training; they are a professional and technological force which must not be ignored. In order to give full play to the technical abilities of these personnel, and effectively carry out the transfer of qualified personnel, the personnel department of all levels should, based on the need of work, within the plan for increasing cadres which is approved by higher authorities, and jointly with other departments concerned, carry out the cultural and technical assessment for the units of the above-mentioned personnel which have more qualified personnel than needed. All those who reach the level of technician and conform to the criteria for cadre should be given priority for recruitment as cadre by the personnel department, and be given the appropriate technical title, and assigned to the area or unit which needs them to do technical work. We should combine recruitment and appropriate employment with cadres assignment, and so effectively and extensively seek out the talented and spur on the transfer of qualified personnel.

Fifth, pay special attention to the exchange of qualified personnel. The personnel departments of the various levels must frequently have the surplus and shortage situation of professional and technological cadres under control, and pay special attention to the exchange of qualified personnel. Each year, every area and department must register the surplus technical cadres in its own area and system. On the basis of investigation and study, they should convene a personnel exchange meeting and recommend that the personnel meeting link up the channels for those surplus and shortage units, and promote the extensive exchange of qualified personnel.

The notice also says that we must simplify the procedure of assignment for recruiting, borrowing, regularly rotating support of professional and technological personnel, and we must carry out a liberal policy in the finance and salary aspects.

SOUTHWEST REGION

TOWNSHIP CARRIES OUT NEW DIVISION OF PARTY, POLITICS, ECONOMICS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Division of Party and Politics; Separation of Politics and Enterprise in a Sichuan County; Banzhuyuan Township Carries Out a New System of Separation of Party, Politics, and Enterprises; The Number of Cadres Has Been Reduced; Efficiency Is Raised; The Speed of Development of the Whole Village Is First in the Whole County"]

[Text] Banzhuyuan Township of Xindu County has carried out a new system of separation of party, politics and enterprise. Not only does it play the role of fighting bastion of the party, but also it plays the function of political power and economic organization. Thus, it has strengthened and improved the leadership of the party and promoted the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations.

Since 1982, this township has carried out the new system of separation of party, politics and enterprise. At the beginning, because the ideological problem of some leading cadres in the rural area had not been solved completely, and also because some work lagged behind, they were only "putting out the signboard and saying the words, but the work basically was still the same." In fact, the party, politics and enterprise had not been separated. Consequently, with the assistance of the working groups of the provincial, prefectural and county party committees, they reorganized the political power, enterprise, and mass organizations completely, with the overhauling and consolidation of the grassroot units of the party as the central theme. They further fixed concrete measures for the division of party and politics, and for the separation of politics and enterprise. First is to set up the group correctly and to strengthen the organization. The members of the township party committee, chief and deputy township mayor, the manager and vice manager are elected by the representative assembly respectively according to the principle of seeking personnel who are able to take charge of a project on their own. The village party committee is formed by five persons; and there is one secretary and one deputy secretary. In the township government, there is one mayor, and one deputy mayor. In the company, there is one general manager, and one assistant general manager. For the leading cadres, each cadre takes one office, and there will be no overlapping. The township party committee is also provided two cadres for party work (one of them is concurrently secretary of the party group committee) who are in charge of the work

of party affairs and mass organization. The township government is provided with seven assistants (note: this county was not established as a prefecture, therefore the number of persons in the township structure is comparatively high); and they are respectively in charge of the civil administration, public security, administration of justice, finance and food, culture and public health, family planning, documents, and other concrete work. The Agricultural Industrial and Commercial General Company was assigned five state cadres; the other personnel of the company are the "eight high-ranking officials" of the former commune and those who were engaged by public vacancy notices. They take charge of agriculture, industry, commerce, various trades, and other work of this specialized trade company.

Second is to define clearly responsibilities and division of work. The work of the party committee mainly pays special attention to the implementation of the party's line, principle, and policy; strengthening the party; managing and educating the members of the party and recruiting new members of the party; building the contingent of cadres; deploying the leading groups of the village units; doing ideological and political tasks; discussing and deciding the important problems in the work of the party, politics, enterprise and mass organization. The tasks of the township government mainly are to ensure and to enforce the constitution, laws, and regulations; to carry out the resolutions of higher level government and the township people's representative assembly; to work out a plan for local productive construction; to assign the plans for production and assignment for selling, and supervise them; to take charge of civil administration, public security, administration of justice, culture and education, public health, birth control and other administrative tasks. The Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial General Company mainly stresses managing and organizing sideline productions of agriculture and industry of the whole village as well as the circulation of the commodities; providing services for the rural economic development; and coordinating the relationship among agriculture, industry and commerce. The company works under the leadership of the township government. The township government must not only guide economic construction, but it must also not intervene excessively in the management and activity of economic organization.

Third is to establish a necessary system and to improve work methods. At the beginning of each month, the township party committee will hold a meeting in order to discuss and decide the important problems of the party, politics, enterprise and mass organization. Every month a secretary contact meeting will be held especially to study the problems of construction of the party, ideology and politics. Each month the township government will hold a village chief meeting in order to study the work of the government. The Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial General Company based on need, will hold a meeting each month for the heads of village agriculture stations to study the work of economy and business. At the same time, a production contract system is established for the cadres of the company. In the township party committee and government, the system of personal responsibility is established. For cadres, their work attendance, accomplishments, attitude and spirit of cooperation are checked. Every 6 months, there is a preliminary evaluation and at the end of the year a summary of workpoints will be decided and made. Those cadres who are doing well in their work will be cited politically, given a

money award, and ranked in order to show the difference. Those cadres who are doing poorly in their work will be criticized and educated, and urged to change. In the method of work, the cadres are freed from the old way of "dividing the forces for defense and garrison and be responsible for a task until it is completed." They will engage in their own work according to the division of labor. As for temporary rush jobs, they will be assigned to those cadres responsible and a task force for assistance will be organized. The township party committee, township government, and the various trade companies also set up their own business contact posts to gain experience and to direct work.

After nearly a half year of practice, the work of this township in various aspects began to be right on track and the results were remarkable. First of all, the fighting power of the party was improved. The party committee was freed from daily chores and spent most of its energy taking care of important matters, and it strengthened the leadership of various tasks. Since the latter half of last year, the party committee has already twice found the time to organize the party members to study the new constitution of the party; it has also educated the members of the party in regard to ideals, beliefs, morality, as well as standards for a member of the party. The party committee insists that the branch secretary of the party must hold a meeting each month, the branch of the party must hold a group chiefs meeting once per month, and the party group must hold an organization activities meeting once per month. Every branch of the party has launched a movement for "creating the advanced branch," and striving to be an outstanding member of the party. Sixty-two have been elected as outstanding members of the party. Members of the party in the rural area voluntarily assist the cadres of the village in their work, and play the function of exemplary vanguard. Next is that the enthusiasm of the cadres has been raised. After the division of party, politics and enterprise, not only do the township chiefs, the village chiefs, managers, and the station heads have both responsibilities and power, but the cadres of the various trades also have initiative and are able to use most of their time and energy to study the business to engage in their own jobs and raise efficiency. Although the number of cadres is fewer, nevertheless because of the clear-cut division of tasks and each one doing his own job, morale is higher and the work is more solid than ever. The general mood of society has also obviously changed for the better. After the division of the party and politics, the party committee has strengthened the work of ideology and politics for members of the party and the masses; the township government has played the function of the organization of political power, and has done a great deal of work in the fields of social security, civil mediation, etc. The mood of society and order in the whole township have been changed for the better; the concepts of wealth through work, of state, of legality and of morality have been strengthened to some extent; the common practices of gambling and superstition have been basically stopped; quarreling and fighting, eating and drinking extravagantly, ignoring elders, damaging the collective and cheating others have all been greatly reduced. Because the party committee has strengthened the leadership in the work of economics, the enterprise has also increased the services of science, technology and production. And the development of the sideline production of agriculture and industry has also been vigorously promoted. Last year, the rate of the economic development of the village was the best in the entire county.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU TO EXPEDITE TRAINING OF MINORITY TEACHERS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Guizhou Adopts Special Policy to Accelerate Training of Minority Teachers"]

[Text] Building a local minority teaching contingent is an important measure to develop minority education. It was the consensus of the provincial, prefectural and county comrades responsible for minority education at the recent Guizhou education reform work forum.

Today, minority education in Guizhou province remains very backward, and the "three rates" of elementary education lag far behind: Enrollment rate is generally 50 percent, with some areas less than 30 percent; consolidation rate is generally 30 percent, with some areas merely 20 percent; qualification rate is generally 30 percent, with some areas merely a few percentage point. All felt that one important reason is the lack of a local minority teaching contingent. In conjunction with the reality of the various areas, all felt that there are three advantages in building a local minority teaching contingent: First, it will stabilize the teaching ranks, because the local teachers will be content to work in their native areas. Next, as the minority teachers understand the customs and habits of their own people, they will have closer contact and relations with the students and parents. Thirdly, as they understand the minority languages, they will be able to render guidance and teach in such languages and improve the teaching quality.

In that case, how is the building of a local minority teaching contingent expedited? The participants at the meeting proposed the following special measures:

1. The advanced teachers colleges and schools must adopt the method of lowering the grade requirements, annually recruit minority applicants at specific outlying minority areas, and assign them as teachers in their own areas after graduation.

2. Around 10 percent of the superior graduates of minority teachers schools must be selected annually to attend advanced teachers colleges and schools, and returned to their own areas upon graduation to serve as teachers.
3. Annually, a certain number of graduates of advanced teachers colleges and schools must be retained as awaiting assignment and placed under the unified management of the province. Without changing their residence and pay, these graduates are to be sent to minority teachers' and middle schools to teach for 3 years before receiving assignment. During the period, the minority teachers are to be sent for advanced studies and returned to their own schools after attaining the level of college graduates.
4. In arranging the annual labor quota in the province to change the status of teachers of elementary schools run by the people to public schools, the teachers in outlying backward minority areas, when found qualified after evaluation, should be given priority.
5. The experienced middle and elementary school teachers in the cities should be sent to outlying backward minority areas to render "intellectual support" and rotated according to a schedule. During the period of serving in minority areas, the teachers should be given appropriate living subsidies. Those who do not have their families with them are to enjoy home leaves twice yearly.
6. The key middle and elementary schools in the cities should form links with the schools in outlying minority areas. The latter should send teachers to attend classes in the urban key schools, and the urban key schools should send their teachers to the minority schools to teach classes and train teachers, or to utilize their summer and winter vacations to do so.

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CSO: 4005/1108

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MILITARY REGION'S NEW LEADERS PRAISED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "New Work Style of Sichuan Military Region's New Leading Group"]

[Text] In the month since it was organized, the new leading group of Sichuan military region fully developed the party's democratic style, went deep into the masses and reality, promptly mastered the conditions and made contributions to initiating a new phase in troops work.

The new leading group consists of eight members. To familiarize themselves with the conditions and initiate a new phase, upon taking office, they first contacted the organ cadres to clarify the conditions, and held successive individual conversations with more than 100 cadres in the past month or more. Taking no time off even on Sundays, party committee secretary and political commissar Zhang Weimin [1728 4850 3046] and assistant secretary and commander Zhang Wenqing [1728 2429 3237] visited the cadres at their homes. After extensively hearing the cadres' opinions, they promptly held meetings, took steps to make the leading group more revolutionary, formulated clear rules against prerogatives for its members, and implemented them in their actions. The three comrades among them who did not have their families with them in Chengdu all handled matters impartially and followed the rules of the organization. They all rode in a bread truck when going out, and prepared the material for reports personally. The seats reserved for leading cadres at films shown by the organ were abolished. They faithfully performed the various tasks of the troops and received the favorable reaction of the cadres and soldiers.

The new leaders treated the old comrades who had withdrawn to the second and third lines as teachers and humbly sought their advice on problems. The divergent views on some issues held by the organ cadres in the past affected the progress of work. The new leaders sought the views of the old comrades who were familiar with the conditions, listened to their opinions, clarified the right and wrong and quickly proposed feasible means of solution.

The new leaders firmly upheld the party's democratic centralism, consulting with and supplying information to one another. At meetings, they each fully expressed their views. The personnel selection for the leading groups of some units had remained unsettled all along. But after making intensive and careful investigations, clarifying the details, and collective discussion, they quickly made the readjustments. Recently, four of the new leaders led the organ cadres to visit units of division level in Mianyang, Neijiang, Leshan, Yaan, Yibin, Daxian, Fuling and Zigong, clarified the conditions of the cadres, and acquired a clear picture in their minds. The organ cadres remarked that the new leading group, acting so impartially, will be able to assign revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional leaders.

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CSO: 4005/1108

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN STRIVES TO IMPROVE SOCIAL SECURITY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Strive for Further Improvement of Sichuan's Social Mood and Social Security"]

[Text] To earnestly implement the spirit of the telephonic conference held by the Central Political and Judicial Group in the evening of 4 July, the Sichuan provincial party committee political and judicial group, with the consent of the provincial party committee, called a telephonic conference yesterday (13th) evening, requesting that the political and judicial and public security units of the various cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures, under the leadership of the party committees and governments, unify their understanding, reinforce their work, fully implement the policy of overall management, severely punish according to law the criminals seriously endangering social security and strive for a further improvement of the social mood and social security throughout the province.

At the conference, assistant secretary Li Yulong [2621 3768 7893] of the provincial political and judicial group communicated the spirit of the telephonic conference of the Central Political and Judicial Group, and assistant chief Wu Xuede [1566 1331 1795] of the provincial public security department discussed the current conditions and measures of Sichuan's public security.

Analyzing the current conditions, the conference found that Sichuan's social security has improved, but not basically improved, that it should not be overestimated, and that there must be no letup in the least bit. The political and judicial and public security units must fully develop their dual function of dictatorship and democracy, and correctly understand and handle the relations of protecting the people's legitimate rights with reinforcing the people's democratic dictatorship, and giving serious attention to crime prevention and labor education with firmly cracking down on criminal activities. The various areas must, in accordance with the practical conditions, earnestly analyze and study, unify understanding, adopt measures and strengthen the work.

When discussing the full implementation of the various measures on the overall management of social security, the conference declared: First, the spirit of stringently cracking down on the serious criminals and rigorously enforcing security control must be implemented. The political and judicial and public security units must fully perform their functions and promptly punish according to law the serious criminals. Next, they must earnestly reinforce the security of the units within their organizations, strengthen that of the key construction projects, conscientiously fulfill the responsibility system within the units and ensure their internal security. Thirdly, they must continue the legality propaganda education activities with the new constitution as the main content, performing the work intensively and producing results.

The conference stressed that the most important thing at present is to strengthen the stringent educational training and constant ideological-political work of the political and judicial and public security ranks, transform their ideological style and enhance their fighting capacity. The leaders of the political and judicial and public security units of the various levels must go to the basic level to investigate and study, earnestly perform their work, continuously enhance their mass, democratic and legality concepts, and reinforce organizational discipline. They must continuously strengthen the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the ranks.

The responsible comrades in charge of political and judicial work in the party committees and governments and those of the political and judicial groups, public security, procuratorial, judicial and civil affairs departments and courts of the various cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures participated in the conference.

Participants also included the responsible comrades of the provincial government, the various provincial level political and judicial departments, railways and forestry units, and the security department of the provincial military region.

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CSO: 4005/1108

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN ADVOCATES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Urges Party Members and Broad Masses to Earnestly Study 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The Sichuan provincial party committee recently issued a notice, urging the party members and broad masses throughout the province to earnestly study and propagate "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and raise their consciousness in implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the first meeting of the 6th NPC.

According to the notice, "Selected Works" is a shining work at a great historical turning point and a summary of the experiences of the Chinese people, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in their creative practice of building socialism. Studying this Marxist-Leninist and Mao Zedong ideological work will conduce to gaining a deeper understanding of the lines, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and maintaining unity with the Party Central Committee in ideology and politics, to rectifying the party style and strengthening party building, and to promoting the four modernization construction and reform and initiating an overall new phase in the socialist modernization. The notice demands that the party members and broad masses throughout the province earnestly study and propagate "Selected Works" and hopes that all areas will, pursuant to the 11 June notice of the provincial party committee propaganda department and its 28 June opinion on specific arrangements, organize studies. It stresses the following points:

1. For the second half of this year, with the focus on "Selected Works," overall planning must be made to study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the 1st meeting of the 6th NPC, "Selections of Important Documents since the Third Plenary Sessions" and "Selections of Chen Yun's Manuscripts" (1949-1956), as well as party rectification. In conjunction with implementing the spirit of the first meeting of the Sixth NPC, the cadres and masses must be helped, in the course of studying, to intensify

their understanding of the momentous significance of concentrating the financial and material resources on the key projects and to correctly handle the relations among the three [state, collective and individual].

2. The leading cadres must lead in the study. The central study groups of the various municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county party committees and of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus must be restored and strengthened as soon as possible. Members of the central study groups must, by their independent effort, read through the whole book, fully comprehend its basic spirit and, on the basis of reading through the book and in reference to the special topics proposed by the provincial party committee propaganda department, organize discussions. They must link their study with the reality of the work of their own areas and with their personal ideology, earnestly summarize the lessons of experience, intensify their comprehension of the party's lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session and enhance their consciousness in implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 1st meeting of the 6th NPC.

3. The study discipline must be made strict and the study schedule ensured. Before the end of the year, members of the central study groups of the various levels should write an article on what they have learned and the various central study groups should make a brief summary and submit it to the higher level party committee.

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CSO: 4005/1114

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PARTY COMMITTEE URGES PARTY STYLE IMPROVEMENT

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Provincial Party Committee Holds Meeting to Improve Party Discipline and Party Style"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 4 June, the Yunnan provincial party committee called a meeting of party members and cadres in its organ auditorium and designated Comrade Li Qiming [2621 0796 2494] to talk about launching inspections of party style and party discipline. Li Qiming stressed that they must mobilize, properly inspect party style and party discipline, and strive for the early achievement of the basic improvement of party style.

The meeting, chaired by Comrade Liu Shusheng [0491 2885 3932], was attended by the leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial people's political consultative conference, and members and leading cadres of the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the party committee and state organs, as well as people's organizations, colleges and universities, and large enterprise units stationed in Kunming, totaling more than 1,200 persons.

In his speech, Comrade Li Qiming first pointed out that our party style has a fine tradition. It was because the party was created and developed according to the party building theory of Marxism. The party possesses a large number of key leaders equipped with the scientific theories of Marxism and tempered in the long practice of revolutionary struggles. It is a fighting collective formed by assembling the vanguard warriors possessing a communist awareness from the people of all nationalities. During the revolution, the party was closely linked with the broad masses and was under their supervision and inspection. Nevertheless, the "10-year civil strife" devastated our party style. From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress, our party performed the gigantic task of bringing order out of chaos. The devastated party style was greatly improved, but not yet basically

improved. As pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun, the party style issue of the party in power is a major one linked with the life or death of the party. Therefore, one important task confronting us is that the party committees of the various levels must lead the entire party to study the party constitution and the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee and achieve the basic improvement of the party style as soon as possible. Comrade Li Qiming declared that they must organize the party cadres, especially the leaders of the various levels, to study earnestly, understand the spirit of the Party Central Committee's documents, closely integrate them with the practical conditions of their own areas and units, check their own ideology and work against them, and make concrete plans to rectify the party style and tighten party discipline, and that the main method is to develop democracy and launch criticism and self-criticism. In his speech, Li Qiming listed nine manifestations of today's unhealthy party style: acting as the people's "masters," "lords," "local chiefs" and "headmen" instead of their servants; regarding one's own work unit as one's "domain," issuing personal orders, refusing to hear the least bit of dissent or opposition, supporting those agreeing with one and destroying those expressing disagreement, and making them wear tight shoes and labels at every turn; following the practice of "three-recruit and three-transfer," seeking private gain on the housing issue, acquiring foreign exchange by improper means, and evading taxes; practicing bureaucracy, shifting one's responsibilities to others, performing one's work perfunctorily, and failing to criticize, expose and struggle against phenomena detrimental to the party's interest and socialism; feeling satisfied with oneself, standing still and refusing to make progress, acting according to one's old experience and drifting along; arguing over trifles, being oversensitive, promoting factionalism and actually following egoism; failing to act according to the systems and principles, utilizing "the science of relations," mutually granting favors to each other and colluding for private gain; failing to seek the truth from the facts and pleasing the public with claptrap; having no confidence in party style rectification and exaggerating the difficulties. Comrade Li Qiming emphatically pointed out that, to promote the basic improvement of the party style, three points must be attained: 1. The various units must, in line with their own practical conditions, compare and inspect, and solve the noticeable problems as they are discovered; they must not merely go through the motions and muddle through with their work. 2. In the course of inspecting the party style and party discipline, the new and old cadres must hold meetings together. The retired comrades should serve as models to the new leading groups, by communicating, helping and guiding. The new cadres must respect the old cadres, and the latter must sincerely render assistance to the former, helping them get started, mutually cooperating and initiating a brand-new atmosphere in the organs. 3. The leading cadres must take the lead to sort themselves out, and the provincial organs must serve as the models.

Comrade Li Qiming also pointed out that economics is the foundation, and the party style is linked with the quality of economic work. Organizational reform, party style rectification and economic work must be

considered as a whole and rationally planned. The leaders must not tend to one thing and lose sight of another. The practice of seeing only the material to the neglect of the human is incorrect. As correct lines and policies must be implemented by man, ideological-political work must be earnestly performed. It is "nearsighted" to consider only the material things and ignore ideology and politics. In performing ideological-political work, the provincial units must take the lead to develop enthusiasm, initiative and creativity.

Comrade Li Qiming concluded by saying that achieving the basic improvement of the party style by 1985 is the appeal made by the 12th Party Congress. Recently, the provincial party committee sent 18 party style and party discipline inspection groups to provincial organs and the various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities to help with the work. He hoped that all will, under the unified leadership of the local party committees and party organs, perform their work properly, closely coordinate with the organizational reform work groups, and strive for the earliest achievement of the basic improvement of the party style.

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CSO: 4005/1114

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CPC COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS LEADERSHIP OVER CYL WORK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 July 83 p 4

[Article by reporter Xue Wenru [5641 2429 5423] and correspondent Li Pengtu [2621 7720 0956]: "Hebei CPC Committee Strengthens its Leadership Over CYL Work by Supporting Its Activities, Guiding Its Work and Solving Its Actual Difficulties"]

[Text] The Hebei CPC Committee has effectively strengthened its leadership over the CYL by giving support to its activities, guiding its work and solving promptly its actual difficulties, thus has promoted the development of CYL's work in Hebei.

It is the Hebei CPC Committee's view that supporting the CYL's activities is the most important in strengthening its leadership over the CYL. Starting this year, the leading members of the Hebei CPC Committee have been participating in activities organized by the CYL Committee, such as public lecture series on how to learn from Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611], calligraphy competition, etc. Together with youngsters, these leading members made speeches and wielded their writing brushes, expressing their feelings and thoughts. To promote the young inventors' contest in depth, the provincial Party committee has allocated 10,000 yuan specially to hold an exhibition of the young inventors' achievements in the province. Several secretaries of the party committee visited the exhibition and held discussions where they urged the young award-winning inventors to scale courageously new heights in science to build the four modernizations.

The leadership of the provincial Party committee often provides the CYL Committee, in its work, with ideas, teaches methods, and gives concrete guidance. Not long ago, the first secretary of the provincial Party committee, Gao Yang [7559 2254], after discovering that members of the provincial CYL Committee had fear of difficulties, enlightened those by saying that "CYL must strive for enhancing its position. When you have difficulties, you must seek help, all the way to the top. If the Governor is unable to solve the difficulty, go and ask the secretary or the first secretary of the provincial Party committee for help. You must have the courage to go and ask the provincial Party committee for help, have the courage to speak. I support you to raise questions to the Party committee." Early this February when the CYL Committee intended to report to the provincial Party

committee on the main points of its annual work, the secretary of the Party committee came down to the CYL, giving practical advice that in its report to the Party committee the CYL must show a spirit for reform and must not indulge in empty talk. It must be trustworthy, tell concrete views in a concise and clear way. When the CYL planned to establish a correspondence course in newspaper publication, the provincial Party committee's leading members showed great interest. In addition to requesting departments concerned to give financial and personnel support, they got together with the staff concerned and worked out everything, after word by word deliberation, from the guiding principle for newspaper publication to the syllabus. And they told the CYL Committee again and again that because of lack of experience they must hold frequent consultations with certain departments. It is better--they said--to think more of difficulties, so we can avoid finding no way to back down, just like a rabbit riding a tiger and finding it hard to get off, or avoid having fine start and poor finish. After the party secretary in charge realized that public lecture is a good format to give our youth communist education, he suggested to CYL to spread this activity among the youth. The youth of Shijiazhuang launched a competition of "five littles" (little inventions, little transformations, little reforms, little designs and little suggestions) with good results, which was also recommended by the provincial Party committee to the CYL Committee. No matter how busy they are, the leading members of the Party committee always reply promptly in writing to the CYL's requests for instructions and its reports.

The Hebei CPC committee pays special attention to helping the CYL solve its actual difficulties. Because of lack of funds, the CYL had difficulty to promote its activities independently. Thanks to the concern of the provincial Party committee, compared to last year, funds for the current year have increased 35,000 yuan. When the provincial CYL committee expressed its difficulty in source of cadre talents, the Provincial Party committee solved the problem by asking the organization department to review, work out and send a program for source of cadre talents. When the CYL Committee had office space shortage, the Party committee instructed the department concerned to try to make adjustments.

With the support of the Hebei CPC Committee, there has been a new improvement in the work of the Hebei CYL Committee. The CYL Committee is coordinating energetically its activities with the central tasks of the provincial Party Committee. Currently it is developing the movement in depth to build socialist spiritual civilization around communist ideological education as the core, and is promoting widely, among the youth, the movement of three ardent loves, "love for socialism, love for motherland and love for Hebei," sparing no effort to open up a new prospect in CYL's work in the entire province.

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CSO: 4005/1066

NORTH REGION

GOOD RESULTS IN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN DINGXIAN, HEBEI

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 July 83 p 4

[Article by Li Wei [2621 1550]: "With Clear and Definite Responsibility, Checking on Attendance, Grading of Performance, and Carrying out Strict and Impartial Rewards and Punishments, Party and Government Bodies in Dingxian, Hebei Achieved Distinct Results in Their Implementation of Personal Responsibility System"]

[Text] In Dingxian the party, government and mass organizations at all levels have widely established and implemented a personal responsibility system. They have handled well the relationship of responsibilities, rights and interests, carried out strict and impartial rewards and punishments, mobilized the enthusiasm and creativity of the workers of these organizations and promoted all work in the entire county.

To gear the work of county organizations to the needs of four modernizations, starting 1982, after test implementation in Huancheng District and gaining experience, Dingxian party committee and county government have extended the personal responsibility system over the entire county. Currently, all organizations directly under the county administration, 5 districts, 1 town and 52 county communes have implemented the personal responsibility system one after another.

The personal responsibility system in Dingxian has been implemented in different forms according to different tasks and characteristics of each unit, with positions varying from person to person and responsibilities varying from position to position, thus everyone has clear-cut functions, authorities and responsibilities. Job performance is evaluated according to one's responsibilities. Rewards and punishments are measured according to one's achievements. The county's personal responsibility system has 4 types: 1) personal responsibility system of "two specifications, two checkings and one assessment" for the cadres of the party and government organizations. Each cadre has a specified position and specified responsibilities. He is checked on his work attendance and work results, and is assessed with the hundred-mark system at the staff meeting. Reward for good attendance is given within the month; reward for good work is given at the end of the year. Staff members with absences from work, unexcused leave and dereliction of duty are to be

punished. Staff with outstanding achievements are given moral or material rewards at the end of the year. 2) Personal responsibility system of "combination of linear and local leadership with three specifications and five quotas" for district and township cadres. These cadres take full responsibility for special department business, in combination with their full responsibility for villages and townships, specify targets for attendance, position and department work tasks. They are responsible for setting targets for tasks in food, cotton, cooking oil, family planning and per capita average income. Bonus is given as reward for attendance and for achievements. Bonus for good attendance is given within the month; achievements are assessed at the year-end. Both moral and material rewards and punishments are given. 3) Personal responsibility system of "specified position with full responsibility for the assignment with floating salary" for certain districts and townships. The cadres of the district committee take full responsibility for townships, drawing experience from selected units to promote overall work. The township cadres take full responsibility for villages for the entire year, to fulfill the targets of the four tasks in food, cooking oil, family planning and per capita average income. They are also put in charge of specific tasks. Five percent of each staff member's monthly salary is withheld as floating salary, a certain amount of the profit retained by district and township enterprises is put aside, plus the staff's saving bonus to be used for work performance assessment in the summer and in the Fall, when rewards and penalties are carried out according to each person's work attendance and performance. 4) Personal responsibility system of "rewards and penalties linked with economic quotas" and "technical contract" for professional technical units and staff, who are awarded or penalized according to the economic results achieved within the business and technical contracts, with the individuals' political and disciplinary record and attendance taken into consideration. If the quotas are fulfilled above norm, the staff will be given bonus from the profit retained. If the quotas are not fulfilled, 2 to 20 percent of annual salary will be deducted from each person, based on the principle of more from the leading members and less from regular workers, with each person's score in the hundred-mark system taken into consideration. In the course of implementation of the 4 types of personal responsibility system, Dingxian carried out conscientiously and carefully the checking and the assessment, while strengthened in-depth and careful ideological and political work to ensure the implementation of the personal responsibility system. The principle of "to each according to one's work" is well reflected by rewarding the diligent and punishing the lazy, fully bringing every positive factor into play. It has solved effectively the problems in office work, such as bureaucracy, "eating from the same big pot," inefficiency and the lack of distinction between reward and punishment.

The implementation of personal responsibility system in party, government and mass organizations at all levels has enhanced our building of spiritual civilization in leading organizations, changed the style of work, increased work efficiency, and promoted all work in the entire county. In 1982, some 380 staff members in those organizations were awarded citations, citations for exceptionally meritorious services, won the title of model worker, or gained promotion, etc. Sixty percent of Dingxian's organizations and businesses are ranked among the first 5 places in Baoding Prefecture, 14 departments and units were elected advanced units of Hebei Province, and 4 units joined the advanced ranks of the nation.

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CSO: 4005/1066

NORTH REGION

SHANXI LEADING CADRES RETURN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED HOUSING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 July 83 p 4

[Article: "One Hundred Sixty Cadres Above Section-level in Organizations Directly Under Shanxi Province's Administration Moved Out of Houses Occupied by Them - Shanxi CPC Committee Calls to Investigate and Restrain and Persist in Stopping the Unhealthy Tendency in Excessive Occupation of Houses by Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Correspondent Wang Aisheng [3768 5337 3932] reports: Organizations directly under Shanxi Province's administration have achieved initial results in correcting the unhealthy tendency among leading cadres in their excessive occupation of houses. Up to 30 June, 161 leading cadres above the section level had moved out of 286 rooms (4,654 square meters).

Since early June the Provincial Party Committee and the Staff Office of the provincial government have been conscientiously investigating and dealing with those leading cadres, on the provincial government compound, who illegally seized, privately transferred the possession of the houses to others or locked up unoccupied houses. Some 28 cadres have already returned 45 rooms, 21 of which were occupied by 9 cadres at department and bureau levels. Ti Xingliang [6696 2502 0081], former party secretary and director of the provincial Agricultural Machinery Bureau, has returned 2 houses intended for his daughter and relatives, thus inducing 25 other cadres in the Bureau to return 44 rooms.

Not long ago RENMIN RIBAO carried an article entitled "Why are leading cadres here taking so long to correct the tendency of excessive occupation of houses?", criticizing Yang Qinxian [2799 2953 6343], secretary of the party committee at Shanxi Post and Communications Industrial Corporation and others who occupied houses but refused to admit their wrong doing, which shook the provincial post and communications departments and affiliated organizations. The newly organized and established leading team of the provincial Post and Communications Bureau has grasped and corrected firmly the unhealthy tendency in excessive housing occupation. Within one month the 4 directors and deputy directors visited with 43 workers' families, received more than 110 people and handled 150 or so letters in vigorous investigation into the situation of leading cadres' excessive occupation of houses. Yang

Qinxian, secretary of the party committee, and Wang Huxian [3768 0553 6343], deputy director of the provincial Post and Communications Industrial Corporation and others have all moved out of houses illegally occupied by them.

Shanxi Province has encountered considerably great resistance in its effort to correct the unhealthy tendency in occupation of houses by leading cadres of the organizations directly under provincial administration. There are still a few leading cadres who till now have turned a deaf ear to the Central Committee's "Open letter," do not move out of houses occupied by them. Some have used the reorganization of leading teams as an excuse, delaying dealing with the matter. Some take an inactive, perfunctory attitude. There are a few cadres who, using soft methods or hard tactics, do not return actively the houses occupied them. The Shanxi Provincial Party Committee recently pointed out: All leading cadres who used their authority to occupy more housing must act as soon as possible and willingly redress their mistakes. Party committees at all levels must dare to investigate and dare to check and persist to the end.

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CSO: 4005/1066

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA INTRODUCES REFORM OF COMMUNE SYSTEM

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Work in Experimental Units of Ningxia's Commune System Reform Unfolds Continuously"]

[Text] Beginning last winter, the work in the experimental units to separate the government and the commune in Ningxia's rural people's communes continuously unfolded. Currently, it has spread to 49 communes in 11 counties. It has been completed in Haojiaqiao commune in Lingwu county and Xiayingzi commune in the suburbs of Shizuishan city, and is in full swing in Zhongwei and Lingwu counties and the suburbs of Yinchuan and Shizuishan; the remaining seven counties are each launching an experimental commune.

In the course of the experiments, the various areas, in line with their local conditions, reformed the system of unified government and commune and set up separate party, government and economic organizations. The townships established party committees and governments, and the villages set up party branches and village residents' committees. Some units of the township level still retain the name of people's commune, and others have changed it to integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial corporation or economic committee. Units of the village level either retain the name of brigade, or change it to agricultural production cooperative, or assign special persons in charge of economic work. The scope of the production team, as a rule, remains unchanged. Some production teams retain the title of production team, while others are changed to agricultural production cooperative. After the reform, there is a clear-cut division of labor among the party, the government and the economic organization, each performing its functions while mutually supporting and closely coordinating with one another, thereby beginning to change the past practice of replacing the government with the party and substituting the government for business.

The reform is conducive to developing the role of the economic organization and further activating the rural economy, to strengthening rural

party building and the construction of the basic level political power, and to simplifying the structure and reducing the burden on the masses. After its formation, the Xiayingzi township integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial corporation in the suburbs of Shizuishan city actively rendered pro-production and post-production service to the farming households and signed purchase and sale contracts with the commune members for melon seeds and oinons. The reform of the Lingwu county rural system resulted in removing 337 cadres from the subsidy roll, thereby reducing the burden on the peasants by more than 60,000 yuan.

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CSO: 4005/1104

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA TRAINS, CREATES JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "More Than 12,000 Received Jobs in Ningxia in First Half of 1983"]

[Text] In the first half of the year, Ningxia's labor units of the various levels arranged employment for 12,471 urban unemployed, an increase of 54 percent over the same period last year.

The various areas actively organized labor service companies, made overall employment planning and introduced unified management of the jobless young. Yinchuan city formed 33 new labor service companies in the first half of the year and assigned competent cadres as managers. To hire the unemployed, the various areas made developing the collective economy an important means. In the first half of the year, the region started more than 140 urban collective enterprises and gave jobs to more than 2,000 youths.

Following the practice of making the students work part time and study part time and pay their own tuition, giving them no guarantee of jobs, and selecting the superior for employment, the various areas actively launched pre-employment training work, held 64 sessions of training classes in finance and accounting, food serving, construction, printing, electrical appliance repair, cement prefabrication, wooden articles processing, etc., and trained more than 1,800 persons. In coordination with the Yinchuan labor bureau, the regional labor personnel department launched experimental units of "probationary work system" in eight different types of enterprises for the purpose of gaining experience for further reform of the labor and employment systems.

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CSO: 4005/1104

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA ACCELERATES ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Ningxia Party Committee Holds Meeting to Accelerate Pace of Organizational Reform"]

[Text] In the forenoon of 11 May at the Yinchuan municipal party committee auditorium, the Ningxia autonomous regional party committee held a mobilization meeting for the third group of regional units to undergo organizational reform. Regional departmental and bureau cadres and leading comrades of Yinchuan city attended the meeting. Comrade Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810], secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous region, chaired the meeting; Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679], assistant secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, gave a mobilization speech; Yu Ming [0060 2494], leader of the Ningxia work team, central organizational reform leading group, and Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535], first secretary of the regional party committee, made statements.

Beginning in the middle of last February, the organizational reform of regional level units were introduced by periods and by groups. The reform of the first and second groups has basically concluded, and that of the third group will soon start.

Comrade Hao Tingzao stated in his speech that the regional party committee originally decided to basically complete the reform of the regional, prefectural and municipal levels in the last third of May or first third of June, but the time was extended because of the people's congress held in the second third of April. It has now been decided that, except colleges and universities, the reform of all units will be completed in the second third of June. To hasten the pace of reform, the specific requirements of the regional party committee are as follows: The reform of the region's party, government and mass organs and of the prefectures and cities must all be completed before the convention of the regional party congress; pursuant to the requirements of the Central Organization Department, Central Propaganda Department and the party organization of the

Ministry of Education and in line with the practical conditions of the region, the readjustment and assignment of the leading groups of colleges and universities and prefectural level business units will start in the second third of July and conclude in the second third of August.

According to Comrade Hao Tingzao, to complete the organizational reform tasks on schedule, the regional party committee has decided to adopt the following measures: 1. From now to the convention of the regional party congress, the regional party committee must devote its main energy to organizational reform, readjustment and assignment of leading groups and preparations for the party congress. During this period, all branches and units must vigorously perform their proper functions and guard against biding time, wait-and-see and slackening or lowering the efficiency due to confusion. Problems due to negative slowdown and irresponsibility must be investigated. 2. The regional organizational reform leading group must be reinforced and strengthened. 3. The work assignment of organizational reform must be readjusted. The reform of the third group of municipal and regional level organs was originally scheduled to begin upon the completion of the second group, but the regional party committee has decided to overlap the work. 4. The levels of examination and approval must be reduced and the procedure for appointment and removal of cadres simplified.

After analyzing the favorable conditions and existing problems of the region's organizational reform, Comrade Hao Tingzao declared that organizational reform is a formidable and complex task and that the difficulties of some problems will grow as the work progresses when the requirements become more detailed. Pursuant to the spirit of the recent directive of the Central Secretariat, the general guiding ideology of the regional party committee on the next step of reform consists of two points: 1. Concentrate on the assignment of cadres of regional units, prefectures and cities, and sections and offices, and accelerate the pace, without the slightest slackening. 2. Seek quality and meticulousity while accelerating; earnestly follow the political, cultural and age requirements; make new progresses in fulfilling the "four requirements" on the cadres.

When discussing the assignment of leading groups, Comrade Hao Tingzao said that the general requirements are: correctly understanding the principle of demanding both political integrity and ability and selecting among those of good political quality, especially the intellectuals, who possess leadership skills to assume the heavy burdens, in order to make the party feel at ease and satisfy the people. In assigning cadres of prefectures and cities and of regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, the following requirements must be strictly observed: Cadres of college and university levels must constitute one-third of the prefectural and municipal leaders, one-half of the leaders of regional professional departments and bureaus, and one-third or more of the leaders of party, government and mass units. The average age of the leaders of

prefectural, municipal and regional units must be lowered to around 50, and one-third of them must be under 50. Half of the secretaries and assistant secretaries of municipal party committees and mayors must be under age 50.

To reach this standard, Comrade Hao Tingzao pointed out that it is necessary to further emancipate the mind, improve understanding and select the superior among the good, and to break down the traditional concept of "seniority" and the "leftwing" fetters and fully manifest the new characteristics and substances of the new period in demanding political integrity and ability. Leadership experience, which was the primary condition in cadre selection in the past, must be replaced by the possession of modern scientific and cultural knowledge. It must be understood that promoting middle-aged and young cadres is to promote intellectuals. The age gap must be expanded, and even younger cadres promoted, in order to avoid the "aging cycle." The methods of cadre selection must be flexible and manifold, instead of sticking to one mold. The various units must conduct public opinion polls prior to reform, make comprehensive and intensive investigations of those widely recommended by the masses, and seek opinions from many quarters. Attention must be given the selection and assignment of minority, local, women and nonparty cadres. As the Hui people constitute the main body of the region, the party's minority policy must be implemented, and Hui cadres must constitute a certain proportion among the leading groups. While solving the issue of "promoting," the problem of "retaining" and "removing" must also be properly handled.

Comrade Yu Ming discussed three points in the organizational reform of the next phase: 1. The ideology of reform must be established. Organizational reform is a revolution. A part of the entire reform, it produces a decisive impact on other aspects of the reform. It must not be regarded as merely abolishing a few units and reassigning a few cadres. It must conduce to the four modernization construction, the improvement of the party style and the reform work in the future. Selecting talents also includes promoting those who have the courage to reform. 2. The political, cultural and age requirements of the cadres, known as the "three passes," must be firmly followed. To do so, while progress must be accelerated, quality must be assured. Those with leadership ability must be selected among the cadres of sound political quality to assume the heavy burdens. To establish new criteria in cadre employment is to give serious attention to knowledge and the intellectuals. The cadre promotion in organizational reform is actually promoting intellectual cadres. The provisions of the Party Central Committee must be firmly followed, and its specific political, cultural and age requirements on the leading cadres of prefectures, cities, departments, commissions, offices and bureaus fulfilled. The long range as well as the current must be considered. The field of vision must be broadened, and talents promoted free from the restrictions of any one particular mold. The idea of seniority must be broken down and selection must not be limited to the existing leaders. The principle of party spirit must be upheld, stressing party spirit and discarding factionalism. Regardless of who they are, the able

and the competent must be chosen according to the party's cadre requirements. The five categories of undesirables absolutely must not enter the leading groups, nor must those committing serious mistakes or of unsound political qualities be given important responsibilities. 3. The role of the old cadres in organizational reform must be brought to play. The old cadres must actively take the lead to plunge into this revolution, select, pursuant to the requirements of the Party Central Committee and with selflessness, the talented, and support, help and train the new cadres. Some old cadres will be removed in the organizational reform. They must accept it philosophically, entertain a long-range view, consider the interest of the whole and of the party, and keep in mind the prosperity and development of our cause. Due to the heavy tasks and tight schedule, the organization has not, for the time being, been able to make concrete arrangements for some old comrades. They must make allowances and be patient for a while.

Comrade Li Xuezhi emphatically pointed out that the reform is a revolution of a momentous significance, requiring a high standard, a broad field of vision and meticulous work. The instructions of the Party Central Committee must be firmly followed, and strict appraisals of the cadres made for promotion and recommendation, in order to attain structural simplification and high efficiency after the reform and satisfy the needs of the four modernizations.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA TRAINS SOLDIERS IN CIVILIAN SKILLS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 83 p 2

[Article: "Ningxia Military Region Trains Personnel for Combat and Construction"]

[Text] The artillery battalion of a certain unit in Ningxia military region actively trained its personnel for both combat and local construction. Currently, it has formed 16 specialization study groups, including photography, calligraphy, remedial cultural, wireless, finance and accounting, electrical engineering, carpentry, cooking and barbering groups, attended by over 90 percent of the cadre soldiers.

The battalion party organization made specific requirements of the various specialization study groups. The remedial cultural groups of the various companies, under the premise of fulfilling the education and training tasks, will complete the review of the entire senior middle school curriculum. The photography group has completed the required theoretical studies and begun practical work. It photographed the cadre soldiers over 100 man-times and remedied the inconvenience of being too far away from town to have their pictures taken.

In conjunction with discussion and evaluation, the troops also publicized and encouraged the comrades who were methodical in teaching and learning and applied themselves assiduously. The cooking group gave practical demonstrations at the various companies. The calligraphy and photography groups selected the superior works and exhibited them throughout the battalion. The cadre soldiers became more determined to learn the skills and further enhanced their enthusiasm in studying.

To help the cadre soldiers learn specialized knowledge, a certain unit of Ningxia military region started, in the second half of last year, more than 50 training classes, including agricultural skills, farm machinery maintenance and repair, etc. The 240 cadre soldiers of the agricultural skill group consistently listened to the lectures of the central agricultural broadcasting school, invited experienced farm technicians to give

talks and render guidance, studied "Soil and Fertilizer Science" and other agricultural knowledge and did fieldwork in the unit farm. Out of the 74 soldiers learning how to assemble and repair household appliances, 5 of them can now install radios, 20 can repair recorders, televisions, household electric clocks and electric fans, and the remaining 50 can install, adjust and repair ordinary appliances.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA SEEKS TO IMPROVE PARTY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Ningxia Accelerates Training of Key Leaders for Modernization Construction"]

[Text] The Ningxia autonomous regional party committee held the second regional party school work conference from 26 to 30 May, communicated the spirit of the second national party school work conference, studied the regularization of the party school education of the region and accelerated the training of the key leaders of the various levels needed by its modernization construction.

The attending comrades felt that accelerating the training of revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional key party and government leaders is the Party Central Committee's foresighted and wise strategic decision. The conference pointed out that the party school background will become one of the prerequisites for the promotion of leading cadres in the future, and that the following requirements should begin to be gradually fulfilled in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period: The main party and government leaders of the county level must have undergone regional party school training; those of the commune (district) level must have undergone prefectural (municipal) party school training; the secretaries of basic level party branches and the main leading cadres of the sectional level must have undergone county party school training.

In accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the relevant instructions of the Party Central Committee, the attending comrades earnestly discussed the policy of party school regularization, the nature, tasks, position and role of the party school, and the building of the party school itself.

The conference felt that, pursuant to the requirements of party school regularization and in line with the practical conditions of the region, regional party schools must gradually standardize the classes, academic system, curricula, texts, and examination and assessment systems.

Beginning in the second half of this year, the party schools in the region will start training, theoretical and advanced classes, cultivate middle-aged and young cadres, party school teachers and theoretical propaganda cadres, and rotationally train county level leaders on active duty. Where qualified, prefectural (municipal) party schools must strive to begin training in the second half of this year, while all remaining schools should start training and rotational training classes next year. The party schools of the various counties should, according to their own conditions and in consideration of the tasks, strive, from next year on, to gradually develop the 6-month classes into relatively regular 1-year classes. The party schools of the various levels must also, according to the need and feasibility, hold cultural and minority classes and assist the units concerned to run short-term classes. The party schools of the various levels, as a rule, include three kinds of courses in their curricula: basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; scientific and cultural knowledge; specialized knowledge.

During the conference, regional party leaders Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535], Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810] and Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679] made statements. Comrade Li Xuezhi said that the conference was an important event in the party school history of the region and a meeting to achieve a historical turn in its party school work of the various levels. He asked that all prefectural, municipal and county party committee comrades earnestly communicate the spirit of the conference to their own areas, conscientiously discuss the means to reinforce leadership over party school work and help solve the practical difficulties. The party schools of the various prefectures, cities and counties must, in line with the spirit of the conference, formulate plans and concrete measures to achieve the regularization of party school education.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS AMONG INTELLECTUALS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Ningxia's Party Organizations Pay Special Attention to Recruiting Members among Intellectuals"]

[Text] After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Ningxia's party organizations of the various levels paid special attention to recruiting members among the intellectuals. In the past 5 years, the region recruited 2,863 members among the professional and technical cadres, constituting 19.91 percent of the total recruitment. By the end of last year, intellectual party members totaled 9,614, constituting 21.74 percent of all the intellectuals in the region. After joining the party, the large group of superior intellectuals infused new blood into the party organizations, enhanced their fighting capacity, and is producing an ever greater impact on accelerating the region's four modernization construction.

The party organizations of the various levels performed much work in recruiting intellectuals, gave attention to eliminating the "leftwing" ideological influence and stressed the tremendous role of the intellectuals in the four modernization construction and the importance of their recruitment. In recent years, the party organizations of the various levels earnestly organized the broad members to study the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee and explained that recruiting members among the intellectuals is an important component of party building in the new period, a vital part of the party's intellectuals work, and a major task of a constant nature of the party organizations. Most of the comrades gradually eliminated their prejudices against the intellectuals and truly regarded them as a part of the worker class. Ningxia University, Ningxia Medical College, Ningxia Agricultural College and Ningxia Academy of Agriculture and Forestry gave special attention to recruiting party members among the intellectuals. Among the 678 middle and high level intellectuals in the four units, there are 222 party members, including 16 high level scholars, or 32.7 percent of the total. In the 5 years, Ningxia University recruited 92 and Ningxia Agricultural College 48 party members among their intellectuals.

In recruiting intellectuals into the party, the party organizations of the various levels upheld the membership standards and ensured the quality of the recruits. They adhered to the principle of seeking the truth from the facts, made overall historical analyses of the applicants' family backgrounds, personal histories and social relations and promptly admitted those satisfying membership requirements. The party committee of the NINGXIA RIBAO office gave serious attention to recruiting intellectuals, and its 37 new members recruited in the past 5 years included 29 intellectuals.

The party organizations also gave attention to recruiting superior scholars in teaching, scientific research and production into the party. Working for close to three decades in the region, Zhao Zhongxiu [6392 0112 0208] (of Naxi minority), assistant research fellow of the crop research institute and chairman of the wheat research room, Ningxia Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, together with other comrades, cultivated more than 10 superior varieties of wheat, introduced and popularized more than 20 new varieties, achieved 3 renewals of wheat varieties in the Huanghe River irrigation region and continuously increased the output. Among the varieties, the "Doudi No 1" spring wheat was introduced to more than 10 provinces and autonomous regions and won the achievement award of the national science mass meeting. After publication, "The Esophagus x Line Diagnosis," a domestic special treatise written by 69-year old associate professor Song Ruliang [1345 3067 5328] of Ningxia Medical College, won the favorable comments of those in the field. He filed application to join the party almost three decades ago, and finally was admitted last May, thereby realizing his lifelong desire. Today, he radiated the vigor of youth, doubled his energy and resolved to make new contributions to the party's education cause with practical actions.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL DETAILS TRAITS OF MODERN WARFARE

HK160810 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No. 15, 1 Aug 83 pp 2-4

[Article by Zong He [1350 3109], researcher of the Beijing International Strategic Problems Society: "Tentative Discussion on the Characteristics of Modern Warfare"]

[Text] Modern warfare mainly means a war which is conducted by using modern weapons and modern technology and academic knowledge. It may be a conventional war or a nuclear war. It may be a large-scale war between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, or between the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, or a regional war in which big countries invaded medium and small countries and medium and small countries fight each other.

The fourth Middle East war, the Iran-Iraq war, the Malvinas war between Britain and Argentina, and the war of Israeli aggression against Lebanon, since the 1970's, are not complete and typical modern warfare, but possess some characteristics of modern warfare.

What characteristics does modern warfare possess? This problem is still under study and no systematic and unanimous conception has been established. However, according to the above-mentioned wars and in connection with the practical situation regarding war preparations the two military powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have made since the end of World War II, we can get a rough idea, that is, due to rapid development of military technology, modern warfare, despite the use of nuclear weapons, has some new characteristics different to that of the previous two world wars. These characteristics are mainly manifested in the following seven aspects.

1. The Combination of Ground Attacks and Strategic Air Raids

In previous large-scale wars, both sides aimed to a great extent at destroying the enemy's effective strength through ground battles and seizing and controlling the enemy's most important areas and administrative and political centers. The attainment of these two targets would usually serve the purpose of "preserving one's own strength and wiping out the enemy."

In modern warfare, destroying enemy's effective strength and seizing its key areas remain an important means for achieving the purpose of fighting a war. However, under the present situation in which both sides possess a certain amount of long-range projectiles which can be used to seriously wound and destroy the enemy far from battlefields, even if serious damage is done to effective strength and key areas of a party, it can still use undestroyed long-range weapons to make reprisals and inflict heavy casualties to its enemy, resulting in both sides suffering losses. Such a possibility becomes more obvious in a situation in which nuclear weapons are used and a nuclear threat exists. In order to win total victory of a war, in a modern war, in addition to large-scale ground attacks, it is necessary to swiftly destroy various strategic targets of the enemy in its deep areas, long-range weapons for surprise attacks in particular. Only by achieving this is it possible to remove the threat of the enemy for reprisals and provide a practical and reliable guarantee for achieving the purpose of "preserving one's own strength and wiping out the enemy" in a war. It is thus determined that strategic air raids and counter air raids will become an important part of modern warfare. While making war preparations, all principal countries in the world have given priority to this.

2. The Initial Stage of a War Becomes More Important

In previous wars, the situation in the initial stage affected to a certain extent the progress of the war, but usually did not play a decisive role in the development and consequence of the whole war. In both World War I and World War II, as an aggressor, Germany once achieved great victories in the initial stages of the wars by taking advantage of launching the wars, but it ended with failure in both wars. Likewise, nor could Japan escape the fate of winning victory in the initial stage but ended in failure in World War II.

In terms of nature and effect, there exist no fundamental differences between the initial stage of a modern war and that of a previous war. However, due to the development of weapons and experiences and lessons drawn from previous wars, some new characteristics may appear in the initial stage of modern warfare. (1) The duration of the initial stage of modern warfare may be shortened. In World War I, the initial stage lasted for two months and, in World War II, the initial stage on the Soviet-German battlefield lasted for 3 months. In modern warfare, nuclear warfare in particular, the duration of the initial stage may be shorter than that in previous wars. (2) The scale of a war becomes larger. Both sides attempt to make achievements in the initial stage of a war by dispatching many troops to take part in fierce battles so as to influence its progress. (3) Wars break out more suddenly. Usually, both sides secretly make war preparations and develop strategy before a war breaks out and dispatch main forces to engage in large-scale battles at the beginning of the war, thus making the initial stage of the war a fierce, cruel, and destructive one. All these three new characteristics indicate that in modern warfare, the battles in the initial stage will play a more important role than before in winning the initiative of the war and in its later development.

3. The Scope of Battlefield Has Enlarged

In previous warfare, main battles were fought on ground and the prime task for air and naval forces was to support ground battles, directly or indirectly. Moreover, wars usually broke out in border areas of the two belligerent countries and then developed in depth and width. For a period of considerable length, strategic rear areas remained relatively secure and could develop military industry and organized and established strategic reserves to support the frontline.

In modern warfare, because modern weapons have a long range, can move swiftly, and are powerful, and because the army has upgraded its mobility power on ground, in air, and on the seas, wars will be fought in an all-round manner in these three fields. Air and naval forces will significantly increase their activities in modern warfare. Apart from their support for ground forces, struggles between the two warring sides will become more fierce, centered on destruction and counter destruction of air and sea transportation lines and on blockade and counter blockade. Independent air and sea battles will increasingly become an important means for achieving one's strategic goal. In the future, even space may become an independent battlefield which will play an important role in deciding the victory and failure of war. In this sense, the scope of battlefields in modern warfare will become much larger than that in previous wars. Particularly in a war between powers and two blocs, not only the whole territories of both sides will be covered, but the whole world may also be involved.

Wars may not break out first in border areas of the two areas, but may break out simultaneously in front and rear areas in the form of strategic air raids. Under such circumstances, it will be difficult to strictly distinguish front areas from rear areas, which calls for a change in the previous concept of rear areas. Particularly in those small countries with limited territories, it will be more difficult for them to make use of rear areas in peacefully developing production and in mobilizing human and material resources.

4. The Upgrading of Army Mobility

At present, mechanization and motorization have basically been achieved in armed forces of all principal developed countries, particularly in the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. In terms of ground forces' motorization, the installation of a Soviet tank forces division is equivalent to that of a Soviet tank forces army in the war for defending the Soviet Union [the anti-German war in the 1940's]. The installation of a U.S. armored division is more superior. Soviet and U.S. ground forces have also been equipped with various advance instruments for clearing away obstacles in rivers, for urgently building highways, and for night observation, thus raising their ability to pass through various topographies and to fight night wars. In [words indistinct] i n a i r transportation and the rapid development of helicopters, air motorization can swiftly be carried out on battlefields by many troops and with most weapons. In terms of sea motorization, due to the use of various large

transportation, supplementary, and assisting ships and warships and the rapid development of hydrofoils and hovercrafts, an army has greatly upgraded its sea motorized ability, as compared with that in World War II.

As a result of the upgrading of an army's motorized abilities, some new changes have taken place in ground battles of modern warfare as compared with previous wars. In previous wars, ground battles were usually fought in relatively fixed lines. The attacking side usually launched attacks on the defending side in a relatively narrow front space, with a tight formation, and broke through and occupied the whole defensive areas of the enemy step by step. Hence, the attacks were carried out slowly. Usually, the defending side obstructed and deterred the enemy's attack in stretched and echelon defensive areas and wiped out those enemies who broke through the defensive areas. In modern warfare, battles are not fought on fixed battle lines and strategic and war situations become more complicated and changeable, with much mobility.

In order to further raise the effect in offensives and defense, both the United States and the Soviet Union have advocated the use of paratroops and air motorized troops in modern warfare. All these indicate that the close cooperation between paratroops and tank and armored forces and their rapid action and mobility will swiftly change the battlelines of modern warfare and greatly accelerate the war process.

5. The Increasing Dependence on the Guarantee of Logistics Work

Because armed forces have successively been equipped with nuclear weapons and guided missiles and because weapons have become more modern and precise, the destructive and antipersonnel power of modern warfare is incomparably strong. Even if nuclear weapons are not used, conventional weapons used in modern warfare also have the characteristics of great antipersonnel power, high precision, and long range of fire. In terms of total amounts of ammunition fired by cannons and mortars of a ground force division in 1 shooting, today the U.S. army has increased by 600 percent and the Soviet army 200 percent as compared with that during World War II. And the firing is much more precise than before. Modern tanks are more effective than previous ones. To hit a fixed target, a U.S. medium tank needed to fire 13 shells in World War II and 3 in the Korean war. Today, however, almost every shoot hits the target. As modern fighters and warships are equipped with various precise weapons, their ability in air raids, counter air raids, counter tanks, and counter warships have significantly been strengthened. Some people estimate that the destructive power of four Wasp conventional missiles is equivalent to that of a nuclear bomb.

As modern weapons have great antipersonnel power, modern warfare will be a fierce and intense war of attrition. The Middle East war in 1973 lasted only 18 days, but both sides [words indistinct]

to some \$10 billion, an average of \$600 million every day or \$20 million every hour. This was but an armed conflict between two small countries.

If a modern world war is fought involving the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, then the war will be more intense and fierce and many more goods will be used. According to Western estimates, if 8 U.S. divisions stage a war in Europe for 11 months, some \$500 billion will be needed. If the United States stages a conventional war in Europe for 1 year, it will cost some \$1.5 trillion.

Therefore, in order to continuously fight battles in modern warfare, the guarantee of logistics work is of prime importance. As compared with previous wars, logistics work has the following four characteristics in modern warfare.

1. Large amounts of war materials and equipment should be supplied and full preparations should be made before the start of a war. According to statistics of the U.S. Army, on the average, a U.S. soldier consumed less than 20 kgs of war materials in World War II, 22 kgs in the Korean war, and 43 kgs in the later period of the Indochina war. But he consumes 63 kgs nowadays. In modern warfare, a U.S. army division consumes an average of 1,150 tons of various war materials every day, of which the larger part are ammunition and petroleum products. Since large amounts of war materials must be expended in modern warfare, if no sufficient goods are reserved before a war, it will be difficult to meet needs once the war has started.
2. The high damage rate in weapons calls for prompt and effective battlefield maintenance. As troops are often in a state of instant mobility and modern weapons are very complicated, so the damage rate is very high. In the fourth Middle East war, about 50 percent of the total tanks dispatched by both sides to the war were damaged. Due to frequent shootings, a large number of cannon barrels were damaged. Because Israel successfully and rapidly carried out battlefield maintenance, most of its damaged weapons could be used again, thus making up for insufficient reserves and maintaining its ability to fight continuously. But Egypt and Syria, due to lack of spare parts, failed to carry out battlefield maintenance and thus immediately lost its ability for carrying on the war.
3. The struggle between destruction and counter destruction of transportation lines becomes amazingly fierce. More people are needed to carry out maintenance in order to guarantee swift and good transportation.
4. The rate of dead and wounded persons resulting from powerful antipersonnel weapons becomes much higher and the wounds are more complicated and serious, which calls for the need of establishing efficient medical teams rapidly and in a larger scale.
6. Organizing and Commanding a War Becomes Complicated and Difficult

In modern warfare, completely and effectively commanding the activities of armed forces is an essential condition for winning victories. Old commanding methods and means no longer meet the needs of modern warfare. At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union are using the latest achievements

of scientific and technological development to upgrade stability, flexibility, agility, and secrecy in organizing and commanding wars. They have used three main measures:

1. Extensively use computers in commanding organizations and establish automatic commanding control systems. This is a main method for resolving the contradiction between rapidly increasing work load and reducing working time in commanding organizations under present conditions.
2. Use more reconnaissance means, perfect reconnaissance methods, and deliver intelligence more quickly. Effective and uninterrupted command of an army depends to a great extent on highly efficient intelligence and counterintelligence. Attaching great importance to the building of army intelligence systems, the two hegemonist powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have not only continuously launched various spy satellites, but have also vigorously developed electronic reconnaissance means and various remote sensing systems.
3. Develop top electronic installations and strengthen electronic conflicts. In a sense, modern warfare is an electronic war. Whether modern weapons can be effectively used mainly depends on the result of electronic conflicts. During the third Middle East war in 1967, Israel adopted electronic interference measures directed at the enemy, thus making the Egyptian army's commanding and telecommunications systems out of order and its 100 radar frequencies useless. Consequently, the Egyptian army suffered heavy losses and had to end the war in 6 days. In the war of invading Lebanon in 1982, Israel also won victories first in electronic conflicts, thus making it possible for its troops to destroy the anti-air missile forces deployed by Syria in the Bekaa Valley.

7. People Remain a Factor in Deciding the Final Victory or Failure in War

Despite the extensive use of large amounts of modern weapons in modern warfare and its increasing influence on the war process, people remain an important factor in deciding the final victory or failure of war. In war conditions, whether the role of modern weapons can be brought into full play depends on what level soldiers have reached in their military training, and on their morale and physical power. War practices have forced bourgeois militarists to acknowledge to a certain extent the decisive role of people.

In modern warfare, not only large numbers of troops are needed to fight the war, but millions upon millions of broad masses are also needed to carry out various work to ensure the continuation of the war. Whether the economy in belligerent countries can stand war pressures has an immeasurable influence on the consequence of the war. In modern warfare, people of the two belligerent parties will be involved in a war directly or indirectly and it is impossible for them to stay aloof from the war. Modern warfare is a veritable people's war. Only with the support of the broad masses of people can the difficulties caused by wars be overcome and the wars fought until final victory.

CSO: 4005/1173

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES YUNNAN'S BORDER DEFENDERS

HK170749 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 4

[Report by XINHUA reporter Wang Zhiyun and XINHUA correspondent Jiang Shaowei:
"An Inch of Land--Notes on Yunnan Border Area's Defense"]

[Text] "Every foot and every inch of the territory of our motherland must be protected. The loss of an inch of the land would mean a decisive battle."--These are the brave words of our frontier guards.

In the eyes of the frontier guards in Yunnan, every foot of land and every inch of the fields is linked with our great motherland, which is more precious than their own lives. Here, the slogans, such as "fight for every inch of land" and "fight to the death in defense of our positions," which were written on the walls embedded by the trenches, are not abstract slogans, but concrete actions of the fighters who are ready at all times to give their lives for the motherland.

Following is a story about the "10-steps battle" which took place on the southern border of Yunnan.

This morning, everything was enveloped in dense fog. Some 27 scouts of our frontier guards were patrolling along the boundary line on the Chinese side when they suddenly discovered that a hill on our side was occupied by about a company of Vietnamese troops. Under the perilous conditions of there being a great disparity in the number of troops between themselves and the enemy, and in an unfavorable topographical situation, the young platoon leader Ding Rude, without the least hesitation, led the soldiers to rush at the enemy. A fierce battle soon began between the two sides which were only about 10 steps away from each other. The enemy shot at them from the commanding height they had occupied, and the bullets were just like hailstones. The bamboo forest was burned and big trees were blasted. Some dynamiters sent by the platoon were killed or wounded one after another. At this moment, Ding Rude, in a low voice and in a solemn manner, ordered the machine-gunner to cover his charge by firing. Immediately after he gave the order, he jumped out of the trench and charged the enemy's position like a swift arrow in the smoke of gunpowder. Soon after his fierce shooting silenced the enemy's firing position on the left side, he turned round and killed some enemies on the right side. Unfortunately, just when he was shouting

to his comrades to charge forth, he was shot in the chest and belly. He fell, and his blood dyed the ground red.

The soldiers shouted slogans and continued to fight with the enemy in close combat for 3 hours. They finally won victory in the battle. The enemy ran away, throwing their armour and weapons behind them. The green hill again returned to the embrace of the motherland.

The Koulin Hill is another stern and inviolable hill. Over the past few years, despite the repeated strafing and bombardments by the enemy with tens of thousands of artillery shells and bullets, and hundreds of attacks made by them, not an inch of the hill has been seized by the enemy. To describe the fierce battles on this hill, the soldiers said that when you scoop up a handful of earth from any of the positions, you can easily find some shell fragments. The height where the "heroic squad of nine warriors" once fought bloody battles and the area of which is less than 100 square meters has alone borne the bombardments of thousands of artillery shells and has witnessed tens of battles. In front of a collapsed trench, the soldiers told us a story about a martyr who had killed the enemy bravely. During a battle, the martyr was seriously wounded. Half of his body was buried in earth. Under such circumstances, he still did all he could to fight the enemy and defend the motherland. Before he was wounded for the fourth time, he had killed four Vietnamese soldiers at a stretch. Even at his last gasp, he encouraged his comrades, with disjointed words, to hold the position.

In another battle, a soldier, Zhu Erhuo by name, was shot in the lower jaw, and half of his tongue was cut away by the bullet. When he was sent to the hospital, he could neither eat and drink nor speak. However, when the doctor brought him a piece of paper and asked him to write down what he wanted, this staunch fighter, who had lost consciousness several times due to extreme pain but had never uttered a groan, wrote the following words with difficulty and with tears in his eyes: "From today on, I shall not be able to speak to you. Comrades, I love my dear motherland."

They are examples of the defenders of our great motherland! They have deep-seated hatred for the aggressors and have an ardent love for the territory of our motherland. If you have a chance to take a walk with them along the boundary line, you will find that they are imbued with ardent love for every hill and stretch of water, and every bush and tree on the borderland.

At a sentry post on a cloudcapped hilltop 1,700 meters above sea level, there is a squad leader who is 30 years old but has not married. Some people found him two girlfriends in the interior of our country. However, the girls disliked him because he was guarding a place which they could not find on the map. To this he said: "I like the place which cannot be found on the map. If we did not guard the frontier line inch by inch and foot by foot, the people would not be able to live a happy and joyous life. We must take this main thing into account."

True, everyone should take this "main thing" into account. Every inch of land along the boundary line seems to be inconspicuous, but it has a bearing on the security and peace of the Chinese territory, which has an area of 9.6 million square km, and on the good or bad harvest of our vast farmland. If every one of us treasures "every inch of land" and "every foot of field," just like the frontier guards, and works hard in plowing and weeding, China's prospects will certainly become brighter with dazzling colors.

CSO: 4005/1173

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS IN NAVY BRING KNOWLEDGE UP TO DATE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Naval Submarine Underwater Rocket Experimental Unit Solves the Knowledge Renewal Problems of Intellectuals"]

[Text] In answer to the need of modern scientific and technological development, the naval submarine underwater carrier rocket experimental unit earnestly solved the knowledge obsolescence problem of the middle-aged intellectuals and removed their "worries for the future."

The unit performs experimental tasks on modern naval weapons. It has a relatively large contingent of middle-aged intellectuals, and close to half of them graduated from college prior to 1965. With their solid theoretical foundation and rich experience, they are the backbone members of the unit. Nevertheless, as they had left college some 20 years ago, much of their knowledge was obsolete. Working busily through the years and shuttling among island frontiers, they had no chance to study and their problem of obsolescence of knowledge became ever more serious. They worried that, with the fulfillment of the party's intellectuals policy, they were having less and less worries over their families left behind, but their "worries for the future" because of the obsolescence of knowledge was growing urgent.

Pinpointing at this situation, the unit leaders resolved to find a solution. Last October, they first started remedial classes in electronic computer technology, modern control theory and English language for the middle-aged intellectuals in the unit, invited professors and experts from local colleges and scientific research units to give lectures, and released full-time or part-time more than 80 middle-aged intellectuals from work to attend classes. Meanwhile, they also contacted the scientific research units in various areas throughout the country and sent 32 intellectuals to attend 12 sophisticated scientific and technological study classes held by the scientific research units. Today, 90 percent of the middle-aged intellectuals of the unit have participated in the knowledge renewal program.

"The job of chopping firewood is not delayed by sharpening the knife."
After a period of study, these middle-aged intellectuals preliminarily mastered some sophisticated science and technology and solved the long-standing difficult problems in their work. Engineer Cheng Quanmei [4453 2938 2734] expertly applied the computer language self-compiling program mastered by her and recently completed, during an important experiment, a computer program of a fairly high level, thereby raising the work efficiency and winning the high regards and favorable comments of the departments concerned.

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CSO: 4005/1113

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS BRING KNOWLEDGE TO ARMY UNIT

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Intellectuals along Shanghai-Ningbo Railway Launch Activities to 'Deliver Knowledge to the Troops'"]

[Text] The intellectuals of the famous cultural cities along the Shanghai-Ningbo railway eagerly helped a certain army of the Nanjing unit to develop intelligence. To date, 475 teachers from 10 colleges and universities, 5 intermediate vocational schools and 73 middle schools taught in the army in manifold forms, painstakingly and assiduously spread scientific and cultural knowledge, and vitalized the development of intelligence in the unit.

Cities and counties along the railway line such as Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Wuxi and Suzhou are highly developed in culture and possess a galaxy of talents. In view of the eagerness of the troops stationed along the railway, the intellectuals launched activities to "deliver knowledge to the army camps," and helped the troops with teachers, texts and places for experiments. Discovering the cadres' accelerated cultural class started by the troops nearby, principal Zhang Baoyuan [1728 0202 0997] of Changshu-Suzhou teacher training school, for instance, personally went to the unit to investigate and study, organized the comrades concerned of the school to discuss the means of rendering help, and assumed the entire teaching task. To help the troops nearby popularize senior middle school education, the fifth middle school of Wuxi city assigned four teachers to teach the men and made the senior middle school class of the troops a key class of the school. Though retired because of age, calligraphy group leader Cheng Keda [4453 0668 6671] of the Suzhou city calligraphy and seal carving research association did his utmost and tutored the men in several army units. The forms of "supporting the front with intelligence" launched by the intellectuals along the railway were manifold, including assuming the entire teaching task, selecting superior teachers to serve as backbone teachers, teaching part-time, holding correspondence courses, serving as advisers to specialty classes, and training cultural teachers for the troops. With the vigorous support of the local intellectuals,

the intellectual development of this army was most encouraging. To date, there have been successively 18 cadres' accelerated junior middle school, 5 accelerated senior middle school, 5 technical secondary and 7 college classes, attended by over 3,900 cadres in the accelerated junior and senior middle school classes and 1,800 in the college classes. The specialty classes include radio, farm machinery, fertilizer, finance and accounting, public health, art, calligraphy, and creative writing, a total of 355 subjects in more than 30 categories, and over 10,000 soldiers, after studying, have received certificates for completing remedial cultural classes or specialized single technical courses.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS, SAILORS OF EAST SEA FLEET COOPERATE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Intellectuals and Sailors of East Sea Fleet Cooperate to Unfold New Phase"]

[Text] There was recently the following incident in a certain escort unit of the East Sea naval fleet: During attack training on the ocean, the missile hydraulic pressure system of a warship suddenly broke down. Working on it for more than 10 days, the squad leader and two sailors were unable to fix it. Subsequently, trainee technician Li Changjun [2621 7022 6511], graduate of missile department of Dalian naval school, together with others, analyzed and studied the problem, found the cause in less than a day and eliminated the trouble. The sailors said happily: College students are one level more advanced than us. It is impossible to master modern weaponry without modern scientific knowledge! Li Changjun remarked: "The practical experience of the troops is very important. If the sailors had not worked with their hands, it would have been impossible for me to eliminate the trouble. Therefore, the intellectuals must follow the path of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers."

In recent years, the escort unit successively renewed a group of new-model warships which were fairly modern. The cadres and sailors of junior and senior middle school level found it ever more difficult to operate the complex equipment. From September last year to last March, 30 graduates from 4-year military colleges successively joined the unit. The cadres and sailors regarded them as "treasures," respected them highly, and asked them to teach remedial cultural classes and serve as science tutors and professional instructors. The cadres and sailors constantly gathered around them and listened to their explanations of science and technology. The college students also made the sailors their teachers. Some of them gave up their cadres' cabins and moved their beddings to the sailors' quarters, living alongside the sailors and making friends with them; others vied with one another to take part in all kinds of noncombatant duties and services, getting themselves just as dirty and greasy as the sailors.

By means of mutually helping and learning from one another, the intellectuals and sailors of the unit remedied their defects and developed their strong points, and readily solved the difficult problems encountered by the unit in the modernization construction. In the past, some sailors only knew how to operate the modern equipment but had no knowledge of the principles involved, resulting in a number of mishaps and affecting the efficiency of the advanced equipment. Today, with the theoretical guidance of the college students, the sailors have learned to operate the equipment according to scientific laws, reduced the phenomenon of working blindly and lowered the accident rate, thereby fully developing the effect of the equipment.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIAO HUA ON ARMY-GOVERNMENT, ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

HK030234 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by Xiong Xuxin [3574 4872 2450], Xie Xinming [6200 2450 2494], Wu Wengui [0702 2429 6311], and Wu Jie [0702 2638]: "Strengthen the Unity Between the Army and the Government and Between the Army and the People, Build Helanshan Into a Steel Fortress"]

[Text] On 23 August, Xiao Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC, and political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA Military Region, visited the commanders and fighters of a PLA unit stationed in Ningxia, accompanied by Shi Mocun [0670 7817 1317], deputy commander of the Ningxia Military District, and other leading comrades of the military district. He demanded that the PLA troops of the whole region look to the people as their mother, learn modestly from the masses of people, and build Helanshan into an unsurmountable and indestructible fortress of steel.

Comrade Xiao Hua gave the commanders and fighters an introduction of the geographical features, natural resources, and prospects of the Great Northwest of the motherland, relayed the instructions of Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and other leading cadres of the Central Committee on making the northwest the focus of economic development from now on, and emphatically pointed out that the various nationalities of the northwest made tremendous contributions to the cause of liberation of the Chinese nation, and have exerted tremendous efforts to the construction of the Great Northwest, and won tremendous achievements. It was with the support of the masses of people that our people's army was able to win the war against the Japanese aggressors, and the war against Chiang Kai-shek's army of 8 million. It is necessary for us to look to the people as mother, exert our efforts to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the arduous struggle of the people of various nationalities of the northwest, do well in the activities of building spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the army and the people, with an aim to building more civilized villages, schools, factories (mines), neighborhoods, and to keeping up the close tie between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

Comrade Xiao Hua also praised highly this unit for its devotion to and respect for the people since their arrival in Helanshan, and contributions to building Ningxia and Helanshan, striving shoulder to shoulder with the

masses of people. He reviewed the glorious history of this unit in the years of war, and encouraged them to keep up and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the war years, and strive to create a new situation in building a revolutionized, modernized, and regularized army. He said, this unit was brilliant in the past, it is brilliant today, it should be still more brilliant in the days to come.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN RIBAO CITES DENG'S WORKS ON ARMY BUILDING

HK291115 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zhixiu [1728, radical 6855 5267, 4432]: "Carry Forward and Develop Mao Zedong's Military Thinking--Preliminary Understanding of Expositions on Army Building in the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] When reading some major expositions on army building in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the light of my personal experience, I am deeply convinced that the series of guiding ideologies, guidelines, and principles set forth by Comrade Xiaoping therein are of great historical and practical significance.

The publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has recalled the history of our party's revolutionary struggle to me. Whenever the revolution was at an important historical juncture, our leaders always wrote out brilliant expositions of the revolution with a keen insight and great foresight through the effort of summing up their own experience in the revolution; and these expositions always became the guidelines to lead the revolution in a correct direction. Consider the periods from the failure of the Great Revolution to the launching of the Agrarian Revolution, and from the failure of the struggle against the KMT's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign to the anti-Japanese war--Chairman Mao wrote many brilliant articles at these two important historical junctures. The correct theoretical principles contained in these articles guided the Chinese revolution toward final victory. The third important juncture of our party was just after the smashing of the "gang of four," which ended the 10 years of internal disorder and ushered our country into a new period of building socialist modernization. At this very historic moment, the constructive theory set forth by Comrade Xiaoping played a great role. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and it is also a historical product, which has summed up the experiences of our revolution and economic construction.

People will not forget that when the "four evils" rode roughshod and our country was in turmoil, our party, our nation, and our army experienced very unusual times. At this crucial moment, millions of people were very anxious about the destiny of our party and the future of the motherland. All of us looked forward to a regeneration of the disaster-ridden country. Responding

to the will of the people, Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the day-to-day work of the party, government, and army in 1975. With his high ideological level of Marxism-Leninism, rich experiences in revolutionary struggles, and with a proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision, he made marvellous contributions in an effort to save the party, state, and army. A series of important speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during that period explicitly expounded on many realistic, theoretical principles of setting things to rights in conformity with the actual situation of our country. He himself took part in the work of formulating a series of policies and effective measures, which enjoyed immense popular support. At the risk of being knocked down again, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four." This struggle inspired the people greatly, helped them form their hopes, and made them more resolute to advance forward.

Even when ruthless suppression and persecution were inflicted upon him by the "gang of four," the people always missed Comrade Deng Xiaoping very much because his revolutionary theory and struggle represented the will of the people. They took up the cudgels for him and were deeply convinced that he would certainly rejoin the central leading post someday to lead the Chinese people in their struggle of making the country prosperous and powerful.

In line with the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and proceeding from the actual situation of our country, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with creative initiative, formulated a series of guidelines after the Third Plenary Session. This laid a theoretical foundation for the convention of the 12th CPC National Congress. Recalling this part of history, we profoundly feel that it is very important and necessary for us to realize the decisionmaking role and notable contributions made by Comrade Xiaoping in the history of winning decisive victory when we study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" today.

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, the army has taken on an entirely new look. The expositions on army building in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" embody the ideas, principles, great talent, and bold vision of Comrade Deng Xiaoping in assuming leadership over the army.

There are ten articles relating to army building in the "Selected Works," which reflect his great efforts in this field of linking the standpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the specific conditions of our country. This is of great historical and practical significance in building our revolutionary army into a modern and regular one. The most outstanding feature in the guiding ideology of the "Selected Works" is seeking truth from facts. Seeking truth from facts is the essence of Mao Zedong Thought. People particularly esteem Comrade Deng Xiaoping for his perseverance in seeking truth from facts because they have long been disgusted with the obnoxious practices of telling lies, talking big, and indulging in idle talk, which prevailed in the country during the 10 years of turmoil. We have an intimate knowledge that Comrade Deng Xiaoping perseveres in the spirit of seeking truth from fact under any circumstances.

This is a Marxist criterion of dealing with things, and it is very important for us when we are making efforts to restore the glorious traditions of our party and army.

In the first article compiled in the "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterates the cardinal principles of Chairman Mao's military thinking. He says: "Our army has fine traditions. Since the times of the Jinggang mountains, Comrade Mao Zedong has established an extraordinary system and a very fine style for our army, which adheres to the principle that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party." He also says: "Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the army needed consolidation." To deal with the acute problems which existed in the army at that time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping hit on the vital spot. During the 10 years of turmoil in the "Cultural Revolution," the army was soiled with all sorts of non-proletarian ideas and the influences of the "leftist" ideological trend, and had fallen into a state from which it was unable to extricate itself. To counter such a state of affairs, Comrade Deng Xiaoping set forth the brilliant exposition that "the army should be consolidated" and "must be prepared for fighting." He clearly pointed out the problems with which our army was beset then, and the tasks it should assume. Upon hearing it, many comrades sobered up immediately, and the army freed itself from different kinds of "hindrance." This reminded me of the article written by Chairman Mao in 1929--"On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party." This article was a resolution drawn up by Chairman Mao for the ninth party congress of the 4th Army of the Red Army in order to combat various non-proletarian ideas in the army and to eliminate all the influences of armies of the old type. In this way, the Red Army became a genuine army of the people in every respect. On the influences on, and damages caused to, the army during the "Cultural Revolution," Comrade Deng Xiaoping penetratingly points out in his article: "1) The army is too overstaffed. Military expenditure constitutes a great proportion of the state budget and too much money is spent on the livelihood of military personnel. 2) Factionalism. He points out that the majority of our army cadres are good, but a small number of them hanker after factionalism. 3) Attention must be paid to the organizational discipline of the army. And 4) efforts must be made to the application of policies." The tasks set by Comrade Deng Xiaoping for consolidating the army were based on the guiding idea put forward by Chairman Mao of "carrying forward revolutionary traditions and striving for greater glory." With the scientific method of dialectical materialism, he summed up and analyzed the problems that had cropped up in the army at that time in five aspects such as being overstaffed, undisciplined, arrogant, extravagant, and lazy. He called on older comrades to take the lead and strive to "be united, alert earnest and lively" as required by Comrade Mao Zedong. In the "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping also analyzes the essence of these problems by citing a number of true and vivid instances. In the days when the "gang of four" was riding roughshod, Comrade Deng Xiaoping waged a staunch struggle against the counterrevolutionary schemes of the "gang of four" for the sake of the proletarian revolutionary cause. In the struggle, he displayed the fine qualities of a communist party member and the broad vision of a great revolutionary. Heedless of his personal safety and his personal gain and

loss, he persisted in what conformed to the will of the people and to the tide of historical development. He would rather be "knocked down" than give up what he believed in. Such dauntless heroism is worthy of being learned by all our communist party members.

In 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered a speech entitled "The Army Must See Education and Military Training in Strategic Perspective" at a forum sponsored by the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission. This speech pushed the education and military training in the army to a new stage. Aiming at Lin Biao's mistaken principle of "building the army only through political work," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "If the army is not consolidated immediately, will they still be able to fight when they encounter the enemy's attacks?" With the standpoint and methods of Mao Zedong Thought, Comrade Deng Xiaoping analyzed the causality of this problem and worked out a solution to it in line with the new situation and new characteristics of the army in the new period, and in light of modern warfare. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We must start with education and training." "We must see the education and training in the army in strategic perspective even when there is no war." These expositions were mainly aimed at the essence of the problem concerning army building under the new situation. Due to the influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the military capability and combat effectiveness of our army were declining. Such extreme "leftist" ideological trends as "so long as soldiers have good political consciousness, they are certainly brave on battlefields," and "as long as soldiers have high political consciousness, it is not necessary to make them drill every day," exerted great influence on the army. At that time, whoever attached importance to military training was certainly labeled as one who put military affairs above everything else. In spite of this, Comrade Deng Xiaoping still put forward his own views, which were warmly welcomed by the great majority of officers and men, thus launching another drive of military drill, which was initiated by Chairman Mao, but had been suspended for a period of time. Why were Comrade Deng Xiaoping's views supported by the broad spectrum of officers and men? Because, by inheriting the basic principles of Chairman Mao's military thinking and linking with the specific conditions of the new period, he had pointed out the new correct theoretical principles and direction. Such views, which were in conformity with the historical trend, requirements of the revolutionary cause, and wishes of the broad spectrum of officers and men, were inevitably supported by the broad masses, and were brought into effect.

In the "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasizes the reorganization of leading bodies. He requires cadres to set good examples, to study military science, and to carry forward the army's glorious traditions and good style of leadership. Comrade Deng Xiaoping uses the viewpoints of materialist dialectics to deal with the relationship between politics and military affairs, and puts forward many methods and measures for selecting and promoting cadres, intensifying military training, and improving the combat capacity of the troops, in connection with his rich experience in the revolutionary struggles. Without these correct guidelines that have brought about marked results in the troops, and without placing the military training

in a strategic position, it would have been impossible to achieve the victory in the counterattack in self-defense in 1979 and in other combats for defending our border areas.

In the "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping stresses that leading cadres, especially high ranking cadres, must set good examples. He said: "We must bring the army under strict control, and first of all, must set strict demands on leading bodies and on high-ranking cadres. High-ranking cadres should set good examples in carrying out the principle of 'three musts and three must-nots,' in being hard working, and in seeking truth from facts. In short, they should be the model of combining Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." In the war years, high-ranking cadres of our army shared weal and woe with the rank-and-files under difficult conditions. However, after liberation, due to the changes in the environment and living conditions, some of these people could not maintain this good tradition, and particularly, since the "Cultural Revolution," because of the inroads of the bourgeois ideology into the minds of some people, they have caused unhealthy influence among the masses. Grasping the ideological transformation of leading cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, is a key measure that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has taken to solve the new problems in the new historical period. This demonstrates that he has developed and carried forward the fine traditions and style of our party and army personally cultivated by Chairman Mao.

In order to adapt the army to the new historical period and to assist economic construction, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Soldiers should be trained to master multiple skills. They should study politics, military knowledge, and technology. They should also study some scientific knowledge, some industrial and agricultural knowledge, and some foreign language." This instruction of strategic significance not only shows the way to build the army better, but also guides the army to train more talented people for civilian units. Comrade Mao Zedong also gave many instructions in this field. Now, with the development of the times, things have changed greatly. Comrade Deng Xiaoping adheres to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, complies with the trend of historical development, proceeds from the actual conditions of our country and our army, and develops the theory on army building founded by Comrade Mao Zedong to a new stage.

Every year, a large number of cadres and soldiers are demobilized and transferred to work in civilian units. It is urgently necessary to adapt them to the needs of socialist economic construction and to help them master the ability to conduct economic construction. At present, according to the instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, our troops have achieved good results in training dual-purpose talented people who are capable of both military and civilian work. A difficult issue existing among the troops for a long time has thus been smoothly solved. Our cadres who work in some military subdistricts and county people's armed forces departments always come into contact with factories, mines, farms, and villages and meet with workers, peasants, and people of minority nationalities. If they have a good command of some production knowledge, they can work more skillfully and effectively, and can play a better role by joining in production. In this way, they

will strengthen their ties with the masses, temper themselves, assist civilian work, and thus build up the army's prestige among the people.

Bringing up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of the proletarian revolutionary cause is a primary issue that the party and Comrade Mao Zedong consistently attached importance to, and showed concern for. After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the five requirements for the successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and conducted repeated explorations and practice on the issue of selecting and promoting suitable successors. Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously summed up our party's experiences and lessons in this field and corrected Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes with Mao Zedong Thought. He has successfully fulfilled this historical task that Comrade Mao Zedong did not fulfill. As early as in 1964, when making a speech on the international and domestic situation at an army-wide political work conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping first put forward the necessity of having younger army cadres. He pointed out: "The ranks of cadres should always be infused with new blood and should have new successors. Communists who are younger and who have political integrity should be promoted to take over key work." In 1981, when making the speech entitled "The Primary Task for Old Cadres is to Select and Promote Young and Middle-Aged Cadres" at a discussion meeting attended by party secretaries at the provincial, regional, and municipal level, and in a speech at the meeting of the Central Military Commission in 1982, Comrade Deng Xiaoping again called on old comrades to treat the promotion of young and middle-aged cadres as their primary task. In particular, since he took over the work in charge of the Central Military Commission, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has personally dealt with the reorganization of various leading bodies and has concerned himself for the issue of making the ranks of our cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. He has paid special attention to dealing with the actual problem that the average age of our high-ranking cadres is too old and he has placed stress on the necessity of quickening the pace of rejuvenating our leadership structure. His efforts have laid a foundation for changing the face of our army and for building a strong, modern, and regularized revolutionary army.

In the course of study the theory on army building in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," I am deeply impressed by its distinct and strong sense of the times. These works provide us with the most reliable and correct theoretical foundation for our present work and future tasks. The "Selected Works" is permeated with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's staunch and thorough revolutionary spirit. In the first article of this book, (which is a speech made in 1975), he stressed that the army must consolidate itself, must overcome its shortcomings, and must streamline its organs. Although he suffered persecution by the "gang of four" and was obstructed by the idea of the so-called "two-whatevers," he has never given up the revolutionary principles and has always made efforts to carry forward and develop the essence of Mao Zedong Thought. He has soberly and resolutely put the correct principles and policies into practice. In the last speech (in 1982) about the building of the army in the "Selected Works," he still emphasized and put forward more detailed measures for solving this problem. He shows the noble quality

and fine style of a thoroughgoing materialist and communist who persistently adheres to his belief.

The speeches on the building of the army in the "Selected Works" show that Comrade Deng Xiaoping consistently follows the guideline on army work initiated by Chairman Mao, and develops Mao Zedong military thinking in a creative, correct, and realistic way in connection with the new historical conditions, thus ensuring that our army's work can be shifted onto a correct course step by step. From study and from work practice in recent years, I deeply feel that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has dedicated painstaking efforts to the building of our army and has made brilliant contributions. He is a wise supreme commander of our army. The revolutionary practice shows that this proletarian army of the people will always follow the course shown by Mao Zedong military thinking and fulfill the sacred mission entrusted to us by the people.

CSO: 4005/1173

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEF

NEW CIVILIAN PRODUCTS--Developing the technological superiority and propelling the shift of military technology to civilian production, the Ministry of Aeronautic Industry manufactured a group of products urgently needed by the state. Among them are artificial heart valves, medical gamma ray cameras, hypothermic therapeutic instruments, laser acupuncture instruments, vacuum quenching furnaces, corrugated paper production lines, electric conducting rubber, micropumps, image handling input-output equipment, airport control tower equipment, videocorder upper magnetic drums, videocorder lower magnetic drums and three-quarter inch color video recording tape, a total of 13 products and articles which filled the gaps. These products and articles are of an important significance to China's economic construction and scientific and technological development. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 83 p 2] 6080

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REPORTAGE ON CAL-PAL LANDING RIGHTS SUSPENSION

Official Comments

OW071311 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Liu Te-min, director-general of the ROC [Republic of China] Civil Aeronautics Administration, said yesterday he personally believed that the Philippine authorities are indifferent to the restoration of airline service between the Republic of China and the Philippines. Liu pointed out that the Philippine authorities do not plan to hold the meeting on airline service between the two countries until 9 September. He said: This indicates that they are not serious about the restoration of airline service between the two sides.

The Philippine authorities suspended China Airlines' [CAL] landing rights in Manila 1 day after the assassination of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino apparently because CAL transported Aquino back to his country. As a countermeasure, the ROC government suspended Philippine Airlines' [PAL] landing rights in Taiwan on 3 September after 13 days of efforts to negotiate with the Philippine authorities for CAL's landing rights in Manila.

CAL to Resume Flights to Manila

OW141411 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept 14 (CNA)--China Airlines (CAL) will resume its daily flight to Manila Friday after an interruption of 25 days.

CAL, the Republic of China's flag carrier, announced this morning that the Philippine Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) has lifted the ban on CAL flights, effective Wednesday.

Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA), simultaneously announce the lifting of a retaliatory ban on flights of Philippine Air Lines (PAL).

PAL is also expected to resume the Manila-Taipei service September 16.

CAB suspended CAL's landing rights in Manila on August 22, the day after Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated upon arrival at the Manila Airport aboard a CAL jetliner.

Taipei remonstrated with the Philippine authorities, declaring that CAL was innocent in the incident because the airline was not aware of Aquino's true identity.

After waiting in vain for a prompt reply from Manila, CAA retaliated by suspending PAL's landing rights in Taipei on September 3.

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TAIWAN

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH ROK SIGNED 19 SEPTEMBER

OW200050 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 19 (CNA)--The government of the Republic of China will promote concluding maritime agreements with foreign countries in a bid to help development of the nation's shipping industry, Communications Minister Lien Chan said Monday.

Lien made the remarks following the signing of the Sino-Korean shipping agreement jointly held with Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon at the office building of the Ministry of Communications Monday morning.

Chinese flag ships from now on will be allowed to take freight traffic at Korean seaports free from restriction under the so-called waiver system imposed by Korean shipowners, he said.

Under this newly-signed shipping agreement, he continued, both the ROK and the ROC will be able to develop their shipping industries as well as expand their bilateral trade and commercial relationship under the principles of reciprocity and mutual interest.

At present, he said, this country has concluded maritime agreements with the United States and South Africa. And the government is stepping up efforts to negotiate similar accords with other friendly countries for the benefit of the shipping industry here, Lien added.

CSO: 4000/11

SAUDI KING ASSURES TAIWAN OF SUPPORT

OW121845 Taipei CNA in English 1454 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Jiddah, Sept. 12 (CNA)--King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said the kingdom is determined to further strengthen its friendly relationship with the Republic of China in an audience granted to the ROC's pilgrimage mission Monday.

He also pointed out the kingdom will keep on supporting the Republic of China.

The king received in audience the official Chinese pilgrimage mission led by Hikmat M.D. Ma Sunday afternoon at his royal palace in Jiddah. Also present were Crown Prince 'Abdallah, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal and Chinese Ambassador Tsai Wei-ping.

Ma conveyed President Chiang Ching-kuo's greetings to the king, who asked in return the mission to convey his thanks and best wishes to the president.

King Fahd said both the government and civilian relations between Saudi Arabia and the ROC have been close and friendly, and that the kingdom is determined to continue to strengthen such friendly ties and to keep such efforts going on forever.

The king went on to say it is well known that Communist China poses great threat to the ROC, adding that the Saudi government's position is that Communist China cannot be allowed to do any harm to the ROC, which he emphasized is one of the closest friendly countries of the kingdom.

The audience lasted for some 40 minutes.

CSO: 4000/11

CABINET REPORTS ON TIES WITH MIDEAST NATIONS

OW080457 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA)--The Republic of China maintains close and friendly relations with Saudi Arabia, a written report on Chinese relations with West Asian countries by the Executive Yuan says.

The two nations are positively carrying out several cooperation programs, the report indicates.

In economic and technical fields:

--The seventh session of the Sino-Saudi permanent committee on economic and technical cooperation was held in Taipei last May. The meeting was jointly presided over by Chinese Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung and Dr Riza Obaied, chairman of the Saudi National Center for Science and Technology. The meeting adopted several resolutions on strengthening cooperation in finance, technology, transportations, telecommunications, agriculture, trade and medicine.

--A Sino-Saudi agreement on printing technology cooperation was signed on May 8 in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. Under the agreement, the Republic of China has sent specialists to that Middle East nation to help the Saudis operate Saudi Government-owned printing plants.

--Two Saudi Government officials in charge of agricultural affairs have been here to receive training on the growth of vegetables and plantation of fruits.

--Chinese missions on agriculture, fishery, communications and electric power continue working in Saudi Arabia.

In the medical field:

--A total of 1.056 Chinese medical personnel are now working in two Saudi general hospitals in Jedda and Hofuf.

--A memorandum on Sino-Saudi medical cooperation was signed in Saudi Arabia last February.

--Veterans General Hospital of the Republic of China has entered into medical cooperation with the private new Jedda hospital.

In cultural, the two nations reached agreement to further promote interchanges of culture, education and sports at the fifth session of the Sino-Saudi permanent committee on cultural cooperation which was held in Riyadh last March.

In addition, this nation is now actively promoting substantive relations with other countries in western Asia, the report adds. The Republic of China has set up commercial offices in Jordan, Cyprus, Bahrain and Oman, and has a honorary consul general in Dubayy, the United Arab Emirates. Chinese Petroleum Corp. has representatives offices in Kuwait and Bahrain. The China External Trade Development Council (CETDC) has established offices in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

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TAIPEI PAPER ON SOVIET DOWNING OF KAL JUMBO JET

OW081145 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The shooting down of a Korean Airlines jumbo jet by a Soviet warplane near the Soviet-held island of Sakhalin last Thursday was a mass murder that should be condemned by people the world over.

The KAL airliner reportedly strayed into Soviet airspace after experiencing communications troubles while flying from New York to Seoul via Anchorage, Alaska. There were 269 people on board. So far there have been no reports of survivors.

The situation at present is still complicated concerning the incident, but there is ample evidence that the Soviet Union shot down the passenger plane in a missile attack. According to wire service dispatches, the attack was carried out by several SU-15 Flagon, twin delta wing fighters built in the 1960's.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz disclosed news of the attack in Washington, basing his statement on intercepted radio transmissions. The secretary left no doubt that the attack was deliberate and premeditated.

Also, authoritative U.S. administration sources said that there is no doubt there was a visual sighting of the Korean airliner by the Soviet warplane that brought it down.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union has admitted firing on an "unidentified aircraft" in the same area that the KAL passenger plane was struck by a missile and plunged into the sea. The Soviet authorities have, however, shamelessly denied they are in any way responsible for the downing of the KAL jetliner.

According to TASS, Moscow's mouthpiece, an unidentified aircraft "intruded deep into the Soviet Union's air space and did not react to radio signals of the Soviet dispatcher services."

A Soviet aircraft fired warning shots with tracer shells along the flying route of the plane, TASS said. Soon after this, the intruder plane left the limits of Soviet air space and continued its flight toward the Sea of Japan, it asserted.

But according to a CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Tokyo, a Japanese cabinet member said on Saturday that Japan possesses abundant evidence that the KAL jetliner was downed by the Soviet Union. He hinted that unless the Soviet Union makes a prompt, honest reaction Japan will publicize this information.

The Soviet Union has, by shooting down an unarmed passenger plane, committed a cold-blooded mass murder which cannot be tolerated by the civilized world. And by denying that it is responsible for the downing of the KAL plane, it is showing itself to be an irrational and irresponsible regime.

This inhuman act of the Soviet Union has elicited a storm of protests from around the world. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has called the Soviet attack a "horrifying act of violence" and accused the Soviet Union of "flagrantly" lying about the incident. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Moscow rejected the Soviet claim that it fired a missile at the KAL plane because it was a "pre-planned act" by the United States designed to obtain special intelligence.

"It's hard to imagine that anybody, anywhere, could believe this preposterous statement," the spokesman said.

At present the U.S. Government is considering taking possible retaliatory action against the Soviet Union, including the imposition of sanctions. Other governments and civil groups in the Free World have denounced the Soviet move in strong terms. Some of them may join the U.S. in its retaliation.

All the censure and denunciation in the world, however, may still fail to have any significant influence on the Soviet. And yet, the whole incident is a good lesson for the Free World to learn: It teaches that Communist Russia is belligerent and callous by nature and can never be trusted. Countries that believe that they can wring meaningful concessions out of the Soviet regime merely by negotiation should now awaken to that fallacy.

CSO: 4000/11

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

SUN RECEIVES ROK ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Taipei, 14 Sep (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun Hsuan Wednesday received Y.H. Pak, leader of the South Korean delegation to the 16th Sino-Korean economic meeting, and six of his fellow delegates at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun exchanged opinions with them on problems in economic relations between the two nations. He said he hopes that some concrete and reciprocal conclusions will be reached during the meeting so as to further expand their cooperation. They were accompanied by Koo Chen-fu, chairman of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce, Korean Ambassador Kim Chong-kon and U.P. Andrew director of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Department under the Foreign Ministry. Leading a 40-member delegation, Pak arrived in Taipei Wednesday. The meeting will open Thursday. [Text] [OW141455 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 14 Sep 83]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM PARAGUAY--On his return yesterday from a visit to Paraguay, Minister of National Defense Adm Soong Chang-chih spoke of the deep concern for a strengthening of cooperation and relations between the two nations expressed to him by President Alfredo Stroessner. Soong visited Paraguay to attend celebrations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the inauguration of President Stroessner, held on August 15. [Text] [OW210609 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Sep 83 p 12 OW]

CABLES ON ST. CHRISTOPHER INDEPENDENCE--Taipei, 19 Sep (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung have sent cables of congratulations to Dr Kennedy A. Simmonds, prime minister and concurrently foreign minister of the State of St. Christopher and Nevis. St. Christopher and Nevis became independent today. The new nation consists of two islands in the British West Indies in the Caribbean. It was a British dependency before it won independence. The two islands have an area of 261 square kilometers and a population of 55,000. [Text] [OW191115 Taipei CNA in English 0931 GMT 19 Sep 83]

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